The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY MARCH 29, 1893. NO. 52

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg to stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.35, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2	Mail, No. 4	Mixed, No. 6
a. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
7 50	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
8 07	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
8 17	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
8 46	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
8 54	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
9 07	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
	7 35 a.m.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
9 22	7 56			9 56	12 56
9 47	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
9 56	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 3	9 30	12 33
10 15	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 58	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

New Stage Route.

—BETWEEN—

Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.

Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

IX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHO[illegible] of interest to the home TOI[illegible]ed. $1.50 a year. AM[illegible]nt stamps [illegible]AGAZINE. [illegible]ladelphia, Pa.

SHE ALWAYS MADE HOME HAPPY.

In an old churchyard stood a stone,
Weather-marked and stained;
The hand of time had crumbled
So only part remained.
Upon one side I could just trace,
"In memory of our mother,"
"She always made home happy"—this
Was chiseled on the other.

I gazed on monuments of fame,
High tow'ring to the skies;
I saw the sculptured marble stone
Where a great hero lies;
But by this epitaph I paused
And read it o'er and o'er,
For I had never seen inscribed
Such words as these before.

"She always made home happy!" What
A noble record left!
A legacy of memories sweet
To those whom death bereft,
What testimony to her worth
By those who knew her best,
Engraven on this crumbling stone
That marked their mother's rest.

It was a narrow resting place
Among the humble poor.
But they had seen their mother toil,
And patiently endure.
They marked her willing sacrifice
As, one by one, she bore
Her cross-like burden up the hill,
Till all her toil is o'er.

So when God stilled her weary heart,
Folded her hands so white,
And she was carried from the home
She always made so bright,
Her childr n reared a monument
That riches could not buy,
The witness of a noble life,
Whose record is on high.

A noble life, but written not
In any book of fame;
Among the list of noted ones
None ever saw her name;
For only her own household knew
The vic'tries she had won;
And none but they could testify
How well her work was done.

—*Christian Intelligencer.*

ONLY JONES.

BY AMELIA E. BARR.

The officers of her majesty's Twenty-fourth and Eighty-fourth infantry were sitting round their mess-table, in Castletown, the capital of the Isle of Man, one evening more than forty years ago—that is, all of them except one; but then that one was only Jones. Nobody minded Jones; even his pecularities had begun to be an old subject for "chaffing;" and, indeed, he had paid such small attention to their "chaffing" that they had come to find it little pleasure; and after some weeks of discomfort, Lieutenant Jones had been allowed to choose his own pleasures without much interference.

These were not extravagant. A favorite book, a long walk in all kinds of weather, and a sail when the weather was favorable. He would not drink—he said it hurt his health; he would not shoot—he said it hurt his feelings; he would not gamble—he said it hurt his conscience; and he did not care to flirt or visit the belles of the capital—he said it hurt his affections. Once Captain De Reuzy wondered whether it was possible to "hurt his honor," and Jones calmly answered that "it was not possible for Captain De Reuzy to do so."

Indeed, Jones constantly violated all these gentlemen's ideas of proper behavior, but, for some reason or other, no one brought him to account for it. It was easier to shrug their shoulders and call him "queer," or say, "it is only Jones," or even to quietly assert his cowardice.

One evening Colonel Underwood was discussing a hunting-party for the next day. Jones walked into the room, and was immediately accosted:

"Something new, lieutenant. I find there are plenty of hares on the island, and we mean to give puss a run to-morrow. I have heard you are a good rider. Will you join us?"

"You must excuse me, colonel; such a thing is in neither my way of duty nor my pleasure."

"You forget the honor the colonel does you, Jones," said young Ensign Powell.

"I thank the colonel for his courtesy, but I can see no good reason for accepting it. I am sure my horse will not approve of it; and I am sure the hare will not like it; and I am not a good rider; therefore I should not enjoy it."

"You need not be afraid," said the colonel, rather sneeringly; "the country is quite open, and these low Manx walls are easily taken."

"Excuse me, colonel. I am afraid. If I should be hurt, it would cause my mother and sisters very great alarm and anxiety. I am very much afraid of doing this."

What was to be done with a man so obtuse regarding conventionalities, and who boldly asserted his cowardice? The colonel turned away, half contemptuously, and Ensign Powell took Jones' place.

The morning proved to be a very bad one, with the prospect of a rising storm; and as the party gathered in the barracks-yard, Jones said earnestly to his colonel:

"I am afraid sir you will meet with a severe storm."

"I think so, lieutenant; but we promised to dine at Gwynne Hall, and we shall get that far, at any rate."

So they rode rather gloomily away in the rain. Jones attended to the military duties assigned him, and then, about noon, walked seaward. It was hard work by this time to keep his footing on the narrow quay; but amid the blinding spray and mist he saw quite a crowd of men going rapidly toward the great shelving Scarlet Rocks, a mile beyond the town. He stopped an old sailor and asked,

"Is anything wrong?"

"A little steamer, sir, off ta Caif of Man; she is driving this way; en,' inteet, I fear she will be on ta rocks afore ta night."

Jones stood still for a moment, and then followed the crowd as fast as the storm would let him. When he joined them, they were gathered on the summit of a huge cliff, watching the doomed craft. She was now within sight, and it was evident that her seamen had lost almost all control over her. She must, ere long, be flung by the waves upon the jagged and frightful rocks toward which she was driving. In the lulls of the wind, not only the booming of the minute-gun, but also the shouts of the imperiled crew could be heard.

"What can be done?" said Jones to an old man, whose face betrayed the strongest emotion.

"Nothing, sir, I am afrait. If she had managed to iount ta rocks, she would have gone to pieces on ta sand, and there are plenty of men who would have risket life to save life. But how are we to reach them from this height?"

"How far are we above water?"

"This rock goes down like a wall, forty fathoms, sir."

"What depth of water at the foot?"

"Thirty feet or more."

"Good. Have you plenty of light, strong rope?"

"Much as you want, sir; but let me tell you, sir, you can't live three minutes down there; ta first wave will throw you on ta rocks, and dash you to pieces. Plenty of us would put you down, sir, but you can't swim if you get down."

"Do you know, old man, what 'surf swimming' is? I have dived through the surf at Nukuheva."

"God bless you, sir! I thought no white man could do that same."

While this conversation was going on, Jones was divesting himself of all superfluous clothing, and cutting out the sleeves of his heavy pea-jacket with his pocket-knife. This done, he passed some light, strong rope through them.

The men watched him with eager interest, and seeing their inquisitive looks, he said:

"The thick sleeves will prevent the rope cutting my body, you see."

"Ay, ay, sir, I see now what you are doing."

"Now, men, I have only one request: *Give me plenty of rope as fast as I draw on you.* When I get on board, you know how to make cradle, I suppose?"

"Ay, ay, sir; but how are you going to reach the water?"

"I am going to plunge down. I have dived from the main yard of the *Ajax* before this. It was a high leap."

He passed a double coil of the rope round his waist, examined it thoroughly to see that there was plenty to start with, and saying: "Now, friends, stand out of the way, and let me have a clear start," he raised his bare head one moment toward heaven, and, taking a short run, leaped, as from the spring-board of a plunge-bath.

Such an anxious crowd as followed that leap! Great numbers, in spite of the dangerous wind, lay flat on their breasts and watched him. He struck the water at least twenty-five feet beyond the cliff, and disappeared in its dark, foamy depths.

When he rose to the surface, he saw just before him a gigantic wave, but he had time to breathe, and before it reached him he dived below its center. It broke in passionate fury upon the rocks, but Jones rose far beyond it. A mighty cheer from the men on shore reached him, and he now began in good earnest to put his Pacific experiences into practice.

Drawing continually on the men for more rope—which they paid out with deafening cheers—he met wave after wave in the same manner, diving under them like an otter, and getting nearer to the wreck with every wave, really advancing, however, more below the water than above it.

Suddenly the despairing men on board heard a clear, helpful voice:

"Throw me a buoy!"

And in another minute or two Jones was on the deck, and the cheers on the little steamer were echoed by the cheers of the crowd on the land. There was not a moment to be lost; she was breaking up fast; but it took but a few minutes to fasten a strong cable to the small rope and draw it on board, and then a second cable, and the communication was complete.

"There is a lady here, sir," said the captain. "We must rig up chair for her. She can never wal that dangerous road."

"But we have not a moment to waste, or we may all be lost. Is she very heavy?"

"A slight little thing; half a child, sir."

"Bring her here."

There was no time for ceremony. Without a word, save a few sentences of direction and encouragement, he took her under his one arm, and steadying himself by the upper cable, walked on the lower with his burden safely to the shore. The crew rapidly followed, for in such moments of extremity the soul masters the body, and all things became possible.

There was plenty of help waiting for the half-dead seamen; and the lady, her father and the captain had been put in the carriage of Squire Braddon, of Braddon, and driven rapidly to his hospitable hall. Jones, amid the confusion, disappeared. He had picked up an oil-skin coat and cap, and when every one turned to thank their deliverer, he was gone. No one knew him. The sailors said they believed him to be "one of the military gents, by his rigging," but the individuality of the hero had troubled no one until the danger was over. In an hour the steamer was driven on the rocks and went to pieces, and it being by this time quite dark, every one went home.

The next day the hunting-party returned from Gwynne Hall, the storm having compelled them to stay all night, and at dinner that evening the wreck and the hero of it were the theme of every one's conversation.

"Such a plucky fellow!" said Ensign Powell. "I wonder who he was. Gwynne says he was a stranger; perhaps one of that crowd staying at the abbey."

"Perhaps," said Captain Marks, "it was Jones."

"Oh Jones would be too afraid of his mother."

Jones made a little satirical bow, and said, pleasantly:

"Perhaps it was Powell;" at which Powell laughed, and said: "Not if I knew it."

In a week the event had been pretty well exhausted, especially as there was to be a great dinner and a ball at Braddon, and all the officers had invitations. The ball had a peculiar interest, for the young lady who had been saved from the wreck would be present, and rumors of her riches and beauty had been rife for several days. It was said that the little steamer was her father's private yacht, and that he was a man of rank and influence.

Jones said he should not go to the dinner, as either he or Saville must remain for evening drill, and that Saville loved a good dinner, while he cared very little about it. Saville could return in time to let him ride over about ten o'clock and see the dancing. Saville rather wondered why Jones did not take his place all the evening, and felt half injured at his default. But Jones had a curiosity about the girl he had saved. To tell the truth, he was nearer in love with her than he had ever been with any woman, and he wished in calm blood to see if she was as beautiful as his fancy had painted her during those few awful minutes that he had held her high above the waves.

She was exceedingly lovely, just

Continued on eighth page.

IT WRECKED A VILLAGE.

Fatal Explosion of Flour Dust at Litchfield, Ill.

The Mighty Shock Felt Miles Away From the Scene.

At 3:30 o'clock a few mornings ago fire was discovered in the big Keeler flouring mill in Litchfield, Ill., and, despite the efforts of the employes, it quickly spread throughout the building.

While employes and firemen were fighting the flames a terrific explosion caused by flour dust occurred, and the immense structure was blown to fragments.

John Cowie, head millwright, living at Waterloo, N. Y., was instantly killed, and several employes were seriously injured. The explosion wrecked nearly every business house in the village. Many persons were badly hurt by flying bricks and falling timbers.

The damage to the mill alone will reach $1,000,000, and other property was damaged over $150,000.

The shock was felt in the neighboring villages of Clyde, Butler, Gillespie and Hillsboro. In many of these places the concussion was so great that plate glass windows were broken.

When the fire started the citizens were awakened by the ringing of fire-bells, and before they could dress, many of them were half stunned by the shock of the explosion. The next moment they found the walls of their homes falling upon them.

It is estimated that $5000 worth of glass was destroyed in the town. Houses in Litchfield were shaken from their foundations and the machinery in the Litchfield Car and Machinery Companies' works was so jarred that work had to be suspended. Western Union Telegraph wires were also prostrated. It is believed that a spark from a passing locomotive ignited the dust in the mill and caused the explosion.

The large elevator standing immediately across the Wabash track, west of the mill, and containing some 250,000 bushels of wheat, was quickly in flames and, together with its valuable contents, burned to the ground.

Ten or twelve cars of wheat standing on the house track were burned. A large pile of debris about ten or fifteen feet high fell on the main track of the Wabash Railroad, and, as a consequence, traffic on that road is badly impaired.

The mill was the property of Kehlor Brothers, of St. Louis. The capacity of the Litchfield mill was 2000 barrels of flour daily. It employed 150 men and was, it is claimed, the largest flouring mill in the United States.

HORRORS OF SIBERIA.

Brutal Scenes Witnessed by Captured Sailors.

Louis A. Paradyce, a sailor, who arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from China on the Gaelic, tells a story of horrible treatment in Siberian prisons. He was on the sealing schooner Mary H. Thomas, and with another sailor named Wilson went ashore on the coast of Kamsckatka to fill water casks. A hurricane drove the schooner off, and they were left ashore. They had no provisions and traveled inland to a camp of Russian soldiers, where they were seized and accused of being spies, and sent to Carazock, a convict station. Although Wilson and himself were roughly treated, they were not flogged as other prisoners were.

There were about 6000 convicts at the station, and every Wednesday those who had disobeyed rules during the week were given fifty lashes with the knout. A woman was knouted, and three hours later gave birth to a dead child. Of 6000 convicts in camp 1800 wore a ball and chain. Many men were too feeble to walk, and were dragged along by their companions, while soldiers would prod them with bayonets to make them move more quickly. The convicts were fed with black bread and raw meat.

Finally Paradyce and Wilson were taken to Vladivostock, and from there were sent to the Kara gold fields, a fifteen days' journey. They suffered frightfully from hunger and fatigue. Wilson gave out and had to be carried in a wagon. The United States ship Marion arrived at Vladivostock and the officers were informed by a merchant named Smith of Paradyce and Wilson's fate. The commander of the Marion demanded that the prisoners be given up, and after considerable delay this was done. They were taken to Shanghai on the Marion and placed in a hospital. As soon as Paradyce was able to travel he was sent to Hong Kong on the Gaelic and thence came here.

ASPEN'S SILVER QUEEN.

Unveiling a Statue Containing $20,000 Worth of Metal.

The Aspen Silver Queen was unveiled a few evenings ago at Aspen, Col., in the presence of a large crowd. Mayor Rose, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, made a speech of acceptance and paid the designer, H. L. Johnson, a graceful compliment upon the success achieved.

The "piece," including the pedestal, bases, canopy, etc., composed of gold and silver and Aspen ores, reaches a height of eighteen feet, while the base is ten by twelve feet. The effect produced by an artistic blending of precious stones and metals is beautiful.

The work represents a typical American maiden sitting upon a throne, modestly accepting the homage paid her. The subject is offered as Aspen's exhibit to the Columbian Exposition.

The piece is made in sections, and after a few days' stay at the Armory will be packed up and taken to Chicago.

The intrinsic value of this work, including ores, is over $20,000.

SENATOR HARRIS HONORED.

He is Elected President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

In the United States Senate at Washington Mr. Manderson tendered his resignation of the office of President pro tem. to which he was elected two years ago.

The resignation was on motion of Mr. Sherman accepted.

Mr. Cockrell offered resolutions declaring Senator Harris, of Tennessee, President pro tem. of the Senate, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the resolution of March 12, 1890.

The resolution was agreed to, and Mr. Harris, escorted by Mr. Manderson, took and signed the oath of office at the Clerk's desk.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

CHOLERA is gaining ground in Russia.

RHODE ISLAND is to be stocked with quail.

THE British army in Egypt is being doubled.

AUSTRIAN crops have been greatly damaged by frost.

THE exodus of Illinois farmers to the West continues.

THERE is not a church of any sort in Taney County, Missouri.

PROLONGED drought is causing much damage in the North of Africa.

NEWS from Hawaii is that Royalists are forming Anti-American Leagues.

THE San Francisco (Cal.) police have declared war on the Chinese highbinders.

THE indications are that North Carolina planters will not reduce the cotton acreage.

THERE are 7000 families along the Kansas border ready to rush into the Cherokee Strip.

AN Indian girl, aged ten, was carried off and eaten by cougars near Tilden, Washington.

ALL Hebrew bankers of Europe have been urged to boycott Russia in the loan market.

A STRANGE disease among cattle in Central Illinois is believed to be due to the feeding of millet.

IT is now assured that President Cleveland will press the button at the opening of the World's Fair.

THE total shipments of bananas from Nicaragua to this country during 1892 were 1,484,775 bunches.

A MYSTERIOUS underground river has been discovered four and one-half miles northwest of Augusta, Ill.

A CATTLE plague has ravaged Africa, millions of cattle having died between the river Niger and Lake Tchad.

REPORTS are coming in from all the railroads of serious damage to bridges, culverts and tracks by the spring floods.

THE Southern Pacific Railroad lost $1,000,000 last year in freights, attributed to the competition of clipper ships.

THE Treasury Department at Washington received such large offers of exchange gold for small notes that it could not accept them all.

ROBERT SPRINGER, born a slave in Newcastle, Del., in 1774, and consequently 119 years old, died a few days ago, near Morgantown, Penn.

A MONOLITH of stone 130 feet long, and weighing 300 tons, is to be sent to the World's Fair from the State of Washington. The length of the Wisconsin monolith is 115 feet.

A SYNDICATE of capitalists has purchased 40,000 acres of land in Florida lying north of the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad for $100,000. The untimbered tracts will be colonized with Swedes.

AN innovation in religious circles at Cincinnati, Ohio, is the employment by the Central Christian Church, the leading church of that denomination in the State, of Miss Marguerite Leigh, of Quincy, Ill., as assistant pastor.

GEORGE O. SHARP, Postmaster of Kickapoo, Kan., for thirty consecutive years, and the oldest Postmaster in the United States in point of consecutive years of service, is dead. He was seventy-nine years old, and went to Kansas in 1849.

ARBITRATORS MEET.

First Session in Paris of the Bering Sea Court.

The Court of Arbitration appointed to adjust the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea met at Paris in the office of the French Foreign Ministry. All the members of the Court were present. They are Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan, appointed by the President of the United States; Baron de Courcelles, appointed by the President of France; Gregers W. W. Gram, appointed by the King of Sweden, Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta, appointed by the King of Italy; Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson, appointed by the Queen of England. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster was present as agent on the part of the United States, and Charles H. Tupper, Canadian Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, as agent on the part of Great Britain. The counsel present on the part of the United States were E. J. Phelps, of Vermont; James C. Carter of New York; Henry W. Blodgett, of Illinois, and assistant counsel for the United States, Robert Lansing, of New York. The counsel for Great Britain present were Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General; Sir Richard Webster, ex-Attorney-General; Q. C. Robinson, of the Canadian Bar, and W. H. Cross.

M. Develle, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, made a short speech welcoming the members of the Court, the agents and the counsel.

The meeting was purely formal. Credentials were presented, and the Court organized by the election of Baron de Courcelles as President. It was decided to meet at 11:30 a. m. each day, and to sit for four hours and a half daily, the meetings to be open to members of the press to whom cards should be issued. The Court then adjourned until April 4, in order to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britain, which were presented.

QUEEN OF THE SEA.

Cruiser New York Proves Herself the Fastest Warship Afloat.

The United States cruiser New York returned to Cramps's shipyard at Philadelphia, Penn., after a private trial trip for the sole observation of her contractors, which indicates that she will not only beat the required speed of twenty knots for a continuous run of four hours, but will be the fastest armored cruiser afloat. On a ten-mile course in Delaware Bay she developed 19.95 knots, going once each way over the course, so that the tide might not enter into the calculations. Out in deep water, where there is no "drag," she developed an estimated speed of 20.38 knots per hour, and at one time reached the figure 20.57.

This is more than a knot higher than the Blake, the crack English cruiser soon to participate in the naval parade, but is behind the forced draught speed, which had to be abandoned on account of leaking boilers, of the Blenheim, the sister of the Blake. The Blenheim, under natural draught, made 20.4 knots, which is a greater record than that shown by the New York on this trip. The Blake and Blenheim, however, are set down by the English Admiralty as unarmored cruisers. The New York is an armored cruiser of nearly 1000 tons less weight than the two English vessels.

SWEPT BY WINDSTORMS.

Great Damage Done in the South and West.

Several Towns in Mississippi Reported Nearly Destroyed.

Scattering reports coming to Memphis from points in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi indicated that a terrific tornado had whirled up the Mississippi Valley from the southwest, crushing and sweeping away everything in its mad path.

Telegraph wires in every direction were twisted into tangles and communication with the storm-swept localities was exceedingly difficult and unsatisfactory.

Trains from the East reaching the city late in the afternoon and evening brought reports of widespread destruction. Passengers on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley train told of the destruction of Tunica, Miss.

The Birmingham train due in Memphis at 5:50 o'clock could not get to Memphis until after 8 o'clock, men being compelled to chop and remove trees off the track between Memphis and Kelly, which is situated about thirteen miles from Memphis.

The swath of the storm as it crossed the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham road seemed to embrace a territory between Cooperville and Olive Branch. Dozens of houses, huge trees and barns were razed to the ground by the violence of the storm.

The damage at Tunica, Miss., was very great. Houses were crushed like egg shells. The ruthless visitor lingered over the town scarcely two minutes and yet in that time the greater part of the town was destroyed. The Knights of Pythias' and Masonic Hall is now only a heap of timber. The roof of the Court House was carried away.

When the storm subsided cries and screams of children were heard from the colored school-house, where 150 children had been gathered at their lessons. The building, a two-story frame, had been blown down, and beneath the ruins was a mass of struggling children. None was killed, but there were many maimed and bruised, some with broken arms and some with fractured skulls. The loss to property will go into the hundreds of thousands.

Trainmen on the Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham Railroad reported that Kelly, Miss., was wiped off the face of the earth, not a soul being left to tell the tale.

Cleveland, Miss., was severely damaged by the tornado, losing a fine church and a number of dwellings. There was no loss of life.

A special from Crawfordsville, Ark., states that a severe wind blew down several houses in that town.

It was also reported that a tornado had devastated Bowling Green, Ky. All wires were down to that point and nothing definite could be learned concerning the disaster.

A wind storm of remarkable violence visited Indianapolis, Ind., doing about $100,000 damage and injuring two persons. The Brown-Ketcham Iron Works were partially unroofed. One of the big mills of the Cerealine Company was unroofed, and the roof in falling struck Charles Myers, a workman, breaking his leg. The third story of the Indianapolis coffin factory, three blocks away was blown off. Next to this factory is a boarding house and saloon owned by Charles Benhke, which was unroofed, and Mrs. Benhke had her foot crushed. Mr. Benhke was bruised. A number of sheds, stables and two frame houses in course of construction were demolished.

Despatches from Kansas and Missouri say that a severe storm raged generally over the two States. The rainfall was very heavy and generally benefited the crops. At Oklahoma City a number of buildings were blown down and several of them were burned by lightning.

The slate roof of the State Insane Asylum at Nevada, Mo., was damaged and the house of the engineer of the asylum blown down. In Kansas the rain was general all over the western part of the State.

The eastern part of Charlton County, Missouri, was visited by a hurricane, killing live stock and destroying a great deal of other property. The dwelling house of Mrs. Samuel Gunn was destroyed. Two persons were killed in the same neighborhood.

Later Details.

Additional news of the tornado in northern Louisiana and southern Arkansas has been received. Near Shaw's Station, Miss., the house of Drury Sumral, a prosperous colored farmer, was levelled to the ground, killing the entire family of nine persons. The storm passed within a mile of Clarksdale, a town of 2000 inhabitants, and next struck Tunica, the county seat of Tunica County. Nearly every building in the place was wrecked. The newly completed Court House went down before the wind's fury. The colored school building was wrecked and over thirty children injured. As the cyclone left Tunica it divided, one portion traveling in a northeasterly direction, while the other took a northwesterly course and again crossed the Mississippi River into Arkansas where it spread ruin through three counties. The towns of Crawfordsville and Vincent were nearly wiped off the face of the earth, and the storm then took a northeasterly course, reaching Kelly, Miss., about four o'clock in the afternoon. Here the greatest damage was done. Six people were killed outright.

BLOUNT OFF FOR HAWAII.

The Revenue Cutter Rush is Taking Him to the Islands.

Ex-Representative James H. Blount, Commissioner to Hawaii, accompanied by Mrs. Blount and Ellis Mills, a stenographer of the State Department, as secretary, arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Washington and shortly after noon started for Honolulu on the United States revenue cutter Richard Rush.

Commissioner Blount was seen for a few minutes before boarding the Rush, and, upon being requested to say something about his mission, replied:

"My mission, so far as the instructions connected with it are concerned, is a secret one, and in regard to those instructions I am absolutely unable at present to impart any information to the public. I would like to do so, but I can't."

When asked if he had any idea as to how long he would be away he saidk "I imagine that I may be absent about three months. The Rush will probably remain at the islands as long as I am there and I shall very likely return in her."

Captain C. L. Hooker, commander of the Rush, expected to make the trip in about eight days.

MINISTER JONES, of the Finance Department, has announced that the total debt of the Hawaiian Government is $3,321,000.

OXFORD THE WINNER.

Result of the English 'Varsity Four-Mile Race for '93

The great English 'Varsity boat race between Oxford and Cambridge, four miles over the Putney-Mortlake course, has just been won by Oxford.

The tide was running strongly and there was a slight wind. The boats started at 4.35 p. m. Oxford won the race by half a length from Cambridge. The time of the winning crew was 18 minutes and 47 seconds.

The fact that the time was faster than last year's time, by nearly half a minute, is attributed to the lack of obstruction in the river, where the railway bridge is being repaired.

It was the fiftieth annual race between the eight-oared crews of the two great Universities. Thousands of people witnessed it.

The Oxford and Cambridge race is of added interest to Americans this year by reason of the prospective appearance of those famous and famously trained crews in America and against our petted Harvard or Yale.

FOUR SAWYERS KILLED.

Fatal Result of a Boiler Explosion in a Sawmill.

A fatal accident has occurred at a sawmill on the Skunk River three miles north of Lockridge, Iowa, whereby four men have lost their lives and several were injured seriously. The engineer had allowed one of the boilers of the engine to run out of water.

A workman noticing the danger and thinking to avert a calamity, sealed his own doom and that of his fellow workmen by injecting cold water into the boiler, causing it to explode with a fearful report, tearing the building to pieces and blowing him to atoms.

The dead were: John Adams, saw tender; Engineer Gates, Assistant Engineer Baldoozier, a boy of the name of Eshelman. Among the injured were: Michael Hovern, owner of the mill; Theodore Lilyblade, both probably fatally hurt.

The bodies of the dead men were all horribly mutilated and in some cases only recognized by their clothes.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

12			
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 40	@$	—
Medium, 1892, choice	2 15	@	—
Pea, 1892, choice	2 15	@	—
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 75	@	2 90
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 20	@	2 25
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	2 00	@	2 05
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	—	@	29
St. & Penn., firsts	—	@	—
Western, firsts	26	@	27½
Western, seconds	24	@	25
Western, thirds	23	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	27½	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	25	@	26
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	23	@	24
Welsh tubs, extras	—	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	25	@	25½
Welsh tubs, 2ds	23	@	24
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	23	@	24
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	20	@	21½
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	18	@	19
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	20	@	21
W. Factory, seconds	18	@	19
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	—	@	17
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11½	@	12
Full cream, colored, fancy	11¾	@	12
Full cream, good to prime	10¾	@	11¼
Part skims, choice	9½	@	10
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	9
Part skims, common	3	@	7
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	17¼	@	17½
Western—Fresh, fancy	17¼	@	—
Limed—State	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 25	@	3 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., fresh, 5 lb	12	@	20
W. N. Y., inferior, 5 lb	—	@	—
Cranberries, Jersey, crate	2 50	@	3 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	20½	@	22
1891, prime	16	@	18
1892, common to good	18	@	20
Old odds	5	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	12½	@	—
Western, per lb	12	@	12½
Chickens, local, lb	11½	@	12
Western per lb	11	@	12
Roosters, old, per lb	7	@	8
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12½
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	80	@	1 00
Western, per pair	70	@	90
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	45	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	16
Chickens—Phila., per lb	17	@	30
Western, per lb	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and West., per lb	12½	@	13½
Ducks—Fair to fancy, per lb	10	@	14
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	6	@	10
Squabs—Dark, per doz	—	@	3 00
White, per doz	—	@	4 00
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 50	@	—
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	2 50	@	2 62
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	6 00	@	10 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	3 50	@	3 75
Eastern, red, per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
State, per bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	3 00	@	3 50
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl	3 00	@	5 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 50	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	—
Patents	4 30	@	4 45
Wheat—No. 2 Red	75	@	75⅛
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	65
Corn—Ungraded White	53½	@	54⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	44
Mixed Western	39	@	41
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	95
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	70
Lard—City Steam	10.75	@	11.00
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	7	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 80	@	5 95
Lambs, per lb	4	@	7⅛
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	—	@	8 10
Dressed	9½	@	10½

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has a wonderful memory.

PRESIDENT NUNEZ, of Colombia, has refused a pension of $30,000 a year.

ISAAC PUSEY GRAY, the new Minister to Mexico, is six feet ten inches tall and weighs 180 pounds.

THE full name of the Brazilian Minister at Washington is General Dionizio Evangelistade Castro Cerqueira.

WILFRED YOUNG, a schoolboy, is paid $600 a year for singing in the choir of All Angels' Church, New York City.

MRS. LAMONT, wife of the Secretary of War, will remain in New York until the close of the school year liberates the children.

EX-SECRETARY TRACY says that, in addition to the hard labor and constant anxiety, his cabinet life cost him about $30,000 a year over and above his salary.

GOVERNOR ROSWELL P. FLOWER, of New York, got his first start in life from money earned as a clerk in the Watertown Post-office. He received $700 a year.

VERDI received for "Falstaff," his new opera, $32,000 down and will get forty per cent. of the publishing and performing royalty rights. Bolto got $2000 for the libretto.

IN many sections there is doubt as to the way in which the name of Attorney-General Olney ought to be pronounced. In Rhode Island, the chief seat of the family, they call it Oh-ny.

THE Russian oil kings, the Nobel Brothers, are really enterprising Swedes, who are said to dispose of upward of sixty million gallons of kerosene annually, and always for ready cash.

SENATOR MANTLE, of Montana, is an Englishman by birth and a telegraph operator by occupation. He is only thirty-nine years of age, and is the youngest member in the Senate chamber.

PROFESSOR VIRCHOW, a son of the eminent cholera expert of Germany, who is in this country, said in an interview on cholera that the principal precaution was to observe care in what is eaten.

M. CAVAIGNAC, who is looked on, in the light of recent events, as possibly the coming President of France, is said to be of Irish descent. He is descended from the MacMurrough Kavanaghs, who were kings of Leinster.

PROFESSOR BRIGGS, in addition to his duties as professor of biblical theology in Union Theological Seminary, New York City, has now been assigned to the chair of systematic theology, made vacant by the death of Professor Worcester.

MME. NAVARRO, better known as Mary Anderson, is employing her leisure at Tunbridge Wells, England, in writing her reminiscences. These will, of course, include her recollections of the stage both in America and there. Miss Anderson's favorite relaxation when traveling is chess, and care is always taken that a chess outfit is provided on the train by which she travels.

IN all probability, the greatest monarch, as far as size goes, who rules in the world, is the King of the Gilbert Islands, Teiburimon, who weighs 300 pounds. His son, the Crown Prince, is still heavier. A daughter of His Majesty, only eight years old, weighs 110 pounds. The King has an American cook, and lives in a comfortable fashion, as all his subjects pay a poll tax of $1 each.

GENERAL THOMAS T. ECKERT, the new President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, is one of the oldest telegraph operators in the world. He learned how to handle the key in 1849, and has been actively engaged in the business almost ever since. During the war he was in charge of the military telegraph, and for a short time was Assistant Secretary of War. He has been with the Western Union since 1866.

THE NARONIC LOST.

Two of Her Life Boats Are Picked Up at Sea.

After long-continued anxiety regarding the fate of the White Star line freight steamship Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool on February 11th for New York, and which had not since been heard of, news has been received showing beyond a doubt that the vessel is lost.

The British steamship Coventry, Captain Wilson, from Fernandina reports that at 2 o'clock on the morning of March 4, she passed a lifeboat painted white bearing the name Naronic. The boat was floating keel upward. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day another lifeboat from the Naronic was passed. This boat gave evidence of having encountered heavy weather. The mast and oars of the lifeboat had been lashed together and attached to the painter and then thrown overboard as a sea anchor to keep the boat's head up to the wind and sea. Judging from appearances neither of the boats had long been adrift. The position of the drifting boats was about south by west of Sable Island, on the banks of Newfoundland.

All doubt as to the fate of the Naronic has been dispelled by the sighting of her lifeboats. That she is now at the bottom of the ocean cannot be disputed, but the cause of the disaster is, of course, still a matter of conjecture.

It may be, judging from the latitude and longitude in which the boats were seen, that the steamship struck either a derelict or an iceberg, though it is still rather early in the season for ice to be adrift so far south as the Banks.

Mr. Kersey, the agent, figures the number of persons who were on board the Naronic at seventy. This has been considered too low, as besides her crew of seventy officers and men she must have had at least twenty or twenty-five cattlemen on board returning to this country.

She was the largest freight-carrying steamer afloat and registered 6534. Her other dimensions were: Length, 470 feet; breadth, fifty-three feet, depth of hold thirty-five feet six inches.

She was fitted with two sets of triple expansion engines, driving twin screws. On her main deck she had the most approved accommodations for carrying 1050 head of cattle.

BREEDING ANIMALS.

Less Stringent Regulations Made by Secretary Carlisle.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, which modifies the existing regulations by making them in some respects less stringent.

The previous requirement of "four top crosses" is reduced to "three top crosses." Whenever the required certificates cannot be furnished at the time of arrival of the animals and the Collector is satisfied from other evidence that the animals would be entitled to free entry, they may be admitted on bond for the production of said certificate.

A new list has been promulgated of collectors of customs.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Biblical and Modern Narrations of Dreams."

TEXT: *"He took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows and lay down in that place to sleep, and he dreamed."*—Genesis xxviii., 11.

Asleep on a pillowcase filled with hens' feathers it is not strange one should have pleasant dreams, but here is a pillow of rock, and Jacob with his head on it, and lo! a dream of angels, two processions, those coming down the stairs met by those going up the stairs. It is the first dream of Bible record. You may say of a dream that it is nocturnal fantasia, or that it is the absurd combination of waking thoughts, and with a slur of intonation you may say, "It is only a dream," but God has honored the dream by making it the avenue through which again and again He has marched upon the human soul, decided the fate of Nations and changed the course of the world's history.

God appeared in a dream to Abimelech, warning him against an unlawful marriage; in a dream to Joseph, foretelling His coming power under the figure of all the sheaves of the harvest bowing down to his sheaf; to the chief butler, foretelling his disimprisonment; to the chief baker, announcing his decapitation; to Pharaoh, showing him first the seven plenty years and then the seven famine struck years, under the figure of the seven fat cows devouring the seven lean cows; to Solomon, giving him the choice between wisdom and riches and honor; to the warrior, under the figure of a barley cake smiting down a tent, encouraging Gideon in his battle against the Amelekites; to Nebuchadnezzar, under the figure of a broken image and a hewn down tree, foretelling his overthrow of power; to Joseph of the New Testament, announcing the birth of Christ in his own household; to Mary, bidding her fly from Herodic persecutions; to Pilate's wife, warning him not to become complicated with the judicial overthrow of Christ.

We all admit that God in ancient times and under Bible dispensation addressed the people through dreams. The question now is, Does God appear in our day and reveal Himself through dreams? That is the question everybody asks, and that question this morning I shall try to answer. You ask me if I believe in dreams. My answer is I do believe in dreams, but all I have to say will be under five heads.

Remark the First—The Scriptures are so full of revelation from God that if we get no communication from Him in dreams we ought nevertheless to be satisfied.

With 20 guidebooks to tell you how to get to Boston or Pittsburg or London or Glasgow or Manchester, do you want a night vision to tell you how to make the journey? We have in this Scripture full direction in regard to the journey of this life and how to get to the celestial city, and with this grand guidebook, this magnificent directory, we ought to be satisfied. I have more faith in a decision to which I come when I am wide awake than when I am sound asleep. I have noticed that those who gave a great deal of their time to studying dreams get their brains addled. They are very anxious to remember what they dreamed about the first night they slept in a new house.

If in their dream they take the hand of a corpse, they are going to die. If they dream of a garden, it means a sepulcher. If something turns out according to a night vision, they say, "Well, I am not surprised. I dreamed it." If it turns out different from the night vision, they say, "Well, dreams go by contraries." In their efforts to put their dreams into rhythm they put their waking thoughts into discord. Now the Bible is so full of revelation that we ought to be satisfied if we get no further revelation.

Sound sleep received great honor when Adam slept so extraordinarily that the surgical incision which gave him Eve did not wake him, but there is no such need for extraordinary slumber now, and he who catches an Eve must needs be wide awake! No need of such a dream as Jacob had with a ladder against the sky, when 10,000 times it had been demonstrated that earth and heaven are in communication. No such dream needed as that which was given to Abimelech, warning him against an unlawful marriage, when we have the records of the county clerk's office. No need of such a dream as was given to Pharaoh about the seven years of famine, for now the seasons march in regular procession, and steamer and rail train carry breadstuffs to every famine struck Nation. No need of a dream like that which encouraged Gideon, for all through Christendom it is announced and acknowledged and demonstrated that right eousness sooner or later will get the victory.

If there should come about a crisis in your life upon which the Bible does not seem to be sufficiently specific, go to God in prayer, and you will get especial direction. I have more faith 99 times out of 100 in directions given you with the Bible in your lap and your thoughts uplifted in prayer to God than in all the information you will get unconscious on your pillow.

I can very easily understand why the Babylonians and the Egyptians, with no Bible, should put so much stress on dreams, and the Chinese, in their holy book, Chow King, should think their emperor gets his directions through dreams from God, and that Homer should think that all dreams came from Jove, and that in ancient times dreams were classified into a science. But why do you and I put so much stress upon dreams when we have a supernal book of infinite wisdom on all subjects? Why should we harry ourselves with dreams? Why should Eddystone and Barnegat lighthouses question a summer firefly.

Remark the Second—All dreams have an important meaning.

They prove that the soul is comparatively independent of the body. The eyes are closed, the senses are dull, the entire body goes into a lethargy which in all languages is used as a type of death, and then the soul spreads its wing and never sleeps. It leaps the Atlantic Ocean and mingles in scenes 3000 miles away. It travels great reaches of time, flashes back eighty years, and the octogenarian is a boy again in his father's house. If the soul before it has entirely broken its chains of flesh can do all this, how far can it leap, what circles can it cut, when it is fully liberated.

Every dream, whether agreeable or harassing, whether sunshiny or tempestuous, means so much that rising from your couch you ought to kneel down and say: "O God, am I immortal? Whence? Whither? Two natures. My soul caged now—what when the door of the cage is opened? If my soul can fly so far in the few hours in which my body is asleep in the night, how far can it fly when my body sleeps the long sleep of the grave?" Oh, this power to dream, how startling, how overwhelming! If prepared for the after death flight, what an enchantment! If [illegible] for the after death flight, wh[illegible] Immortal! Immortal! Immortal!

Remark [illegible] majority of dreams [illegible] disturbed physical condition and are not a supernatural message.

Job had carbuncles, and he was scared in the night. He says, "Thou scarest me with dreams and terrifiest me with visions." Solomon had an overwrought brain, overwrought with public business, and he suffered from erratic slumber, and he writes in Ecclesiastes, "A dream cometh through the multitude of business." Dr. Gregory, in experimenting with dreams, found that a bottle of hot water put to his feet while in slumber made him think that he was going up the hot side of Mount Etna.

Another morbid physician, experimenting with dreams, his feet uncovered through sleep, thought he was riding in Alpine diligence. But a great many dreams are merely narcarcotic disturbance. Anything that you see while under the influence of chloral or brandy or "hasheesh" or laudanum is not a revelation from God. The learned De Quincy did not ascribe to divine communication what he saw in sleep, opium saturated; dreams which he afterward described in the following words:

"I was worshiped. I was sacrificed. I fled from the wrath of Brahma through all the forests of Asia. Vishnu hated me. Siva laid in wait for me. I come suddenly upon Isis and Osiris. I had done a deed, they said, that made the crocodiles tremble. I was buried for a thousand years in stone coffins, with mummies and sphinxes in narrow chambers at the heart of eternal pyramids. I was kissed with the cancerous kiss of crocodiles and lay confounded with unutterable slimy things among wreathy and Nilotic mud." Do not mistake narcotic disturbance for divine revelation.

But I have to tell you that the majority of dreams are merely the penalty of outraged digestive organs, and you have no right to mistake the nightmare for heavenly revelation. Late suppers are a warranty deed for bad dreams. Highly spiced meals at 11 o'clock at night instead of opening the door heavenward open the door infernal and diabolical. You outrage natural law, and you insult the God who made these laws. It takes from three to five hours to digest food, and you have no right to tax your digestive organs in struggle when the rest of your body is in somnolence. The general rule is, eat nothing after 6 o'clock at night, retire at 10, sleep on your right side, keep the window open five inches for ventilation, and other worlds will not disturb you much.

By physical maltreatment you take the ladder that Jacob saw in his dream and you lower it to the nether world, allowing the ascent of the demoniacal. Dreams are midnight dyspepsia. An unregulated desire for something to eat ruined the race in paradise, and an unregulated desire for something to eat keeps it ruined. The world during 6000 years has tried in vain to digest that first apple. The world will not be evangelized until we get rid of a dyspeptic Christianity. Healthy people do not want this cadaverous and sleepy thing that some people call religion. They want a religion that lives regularly by day and sleeps soundly by night.

If through trouble or coming on of old age or exhaustion of Christian service you cannot sleep well, then you may expect from God "songs in the night," but there are no blessed communications to those who willingly surrender to indigestibles. Napoleon's army at Leipsic, Dresden and Borodino came near being destroyed through the disturbed gastric juices of it commander. That is the way you have lost some of your battles.

Another remark I make is that our dreams are apt to be merely the echo of our day thoughts.

I will give you a recipe for pleasant dreams: Fill your days with elevated thought and unselfish action, and your dreams will be set to music. If all day you are gouging and grasping and avaricious, in your dreams you will see gold that you cannot clutch and bargains in which you were outshylocked. If during the day you are irascible and pugnacious and gunpowdery of disposition, you will at night have battle with enemies in which they will get the best of you. If you are all day long in a hurry, at night you will dream of rail trains that you want to catch while you cannot move one inch toward the depot.

If you are always oversuspicious and expectant of assault, you will have at night hallucinations of assassins with daggers drawn. No one wonders that Richard III., the iniquitous, the night before the battle of Bosworth Field, dreamed that all those whom he had murdered stared at him, and that he was torn to pieces by demons from the pit. The scholar's dream is a philosophic echo. The poet's dream is a rhythmic echo. Coleridge composed his "Kubla Khan" asleep in a narcotic dream, and waking up wrote down 300 lines of it. Tartini, the violin player, composed his most wonderful sonata while asleep in a dream so vivid that waking he easily transferred it to paper.

Waking thoughts have their echo in sleeping thoughts. If a man spends his life in trying to make others happy and is heavenly minded, around his pillow he will see cripples who have got over their crutch and processions of celestial imperials and hear the grand march roll down from drums of heaven over jasper parapets. You are very apt to hear in dreams what you hear when you are wide awake.

Now, having shown you that having a Bible we ought to be satisfied not getting any further communication from God, and having shown you that all dreams have an important mission, since they show the comparative independence of the soul from the body, and having shown you that the majority of dreams are a result of disturbed physical condition, and having shown you that our sleeping thoughts are apt to be an echo of our waking thoughts, I come now to my fifth and most important remark, and that is to say that it is capable of proof that God does sometimes in our day, and has often since the close of the Bible dispensation, appeared to people in dreams.

All dreams that make you better are from God. How do I know it? Is not God the source of all good? It does not take a very logical mind to argue that out. Tertullian and Martin Luther believed in dreams. The dreams of John Huss are immortal. St. Augustine, the Christian father, gives us the fact that a Carthaginian physician was persuaded of the immortality of the soul by an argument which he heard in a dream. The night before his assassination the wife of Julius Cæsar dreamed that her husband fell dead across her lap. It is possible to prove that God does appear in dreams to warn, to convert and to save men.

My friend, a retired sea captain and a Christian, tells me that one night while on the sea he had dreamed that a ship's crew were in great suffering. Waking up from his dream, he put about the ship, tacked in different directions, surprised everybody on the vessel—they thought he was going crazy—sailed on in another direction hour after hour, and for many hours until he came to the perishing crew and rescued them and brought them to New York. Who conducted that dream? The God of the sea.

In 1695 a vessel went out from Spithead for the West Indies and ran against the ledge of rocks called the Caskets. The vessel went down, but the crew clambered up on the Caskets to die of starvation, as they supposed. But there was a ship bound for Southampton that had the captain's son on board. This lad twice in the night dreamed that there was a crew of sailors dying on the Caskets. He told his father of his dream. The vessel came down by the Caskets in time to find and to rescue those poor dying men. Who conducted that dream? The God of the rocks, the God of the sea.

The Rev. Dr. Bushnell, in his marvelous book entitled, "Nature and the Supernatural," gives the following fact that he got from Captain Yount in California, a fact confirmed by many families. Captain Yount dreamed twice one night that 150 miles away there was a company of travelers fast in the snow. He also saw in the dream rocks of peculiar formation, and telling his dream to an old hunter the hunter said, "Why, I remember those rocks; those rocks are in the Carson Valley pass, 150 miles away."

Captain Yount, impelled by this dream, although laughed at by his neighbors, gathered men together, took mules and blankets and started out on the expedition, traveled 150 miles, saw those very rocks which he had described in his dream, and finding the suffering ones at the foot of those rocks brought them back to confirm the story of Captain Yount. Who conducted that dream? The God of the snow, the God of the Sierra Nevadas.

God has often appeared in dreams to rescue and comfort. You have known people—perhaps it is something I state in your own experience—you have seen people go to sleep with bereavements inconsolable, and they awakened in perfect resignation because of what they had seen in slumber. Dr. Cranage, one of the most remarkable men I ever met—remarkable for benevolence and great philanthropies—at Wellington, England, showed me a house where the Lord had appeared in a wonderful dream to a poor woman. The woman was rheumatic, sick, poor to the last point of destitution. She was waited on and cared for by another poor woman, her only attendant.

Word came to her one day that this poor woman had died, and the invalid of whom I am speaking lay helpless upon the couch wondering what would become of her. In that mood she fell asleep. In her dreams she said the angel of the Lord appeared and took her into the open air and pointed in one direction, and there were mountains of bread, and pointed in another direction, and there were mountains of butter, and in another direction, and there were mountains of all kinds of worldly supply. The angel of the Lord said to her, "Woman, all these mountains belong to your Father, and do you think that He will let you, His child, hunger and die?"

Dr. Cranage told me by some divine impulse he went into that destitute home, saw the suffering there and administered unto it, caring for her all the way through. Do you tell me that that dream was woven out of earthly anodynes? Was that the phantasmagoria of a diseased brain? No, it was an all sympathetic God addressing a poor woman through a dream.

Furthermore, I have to say that there are people in this house who were converted to God through a dream. The Rev. John Newton, the fame of whose piety fills all Christendom, while a profligate sailor on shipboard, in his dream, thought that a being approached him and gave him a very beautiful ring and put it upon his finger and said to him, "As long as you wear that ring you will be prospered; if you lose that ring, you will be ruined."

In the same dream another personage appeared, and by a strange infatuation persuaded John Newton to throw that ring overboard, and it sank into the sea. Then the mountains in sight were full of fire, and the air was lurid with consuming wrath. While John Newton was repenting of his folly in having thrown overboard the treasure, another personage came through the dream and told John Newton he would plunge into the sea and bring the ring up if he desired it.

He plunged into the sea and brought it up and said to John Newton, "Here is that gem, but I think I will keep it for you, lest you lose it again," and John Newton consented, and all the fire went out from the mountains, and all the signs of lurid wrath disappeared from the air, and John Newton said that he saw in his dream that that valuable gem was his soul, and that the being who persuaded him to throw it overboard was Satan, and that the one who plunged in and restored that gem, keeping it for him, was Christ. And that dream makes one of the most wonderful chapters in the life of that most wonderful man.

A German was crossing the Atlantic ocean, and in his dream he saw a man with a handful of white flowers, and he was told to follow the man who had that handful of white flowers. The German, arriving in New York, wandered into the Fulton street prayer meeting, and Mr. Lamphier—whom many of you know—the great apostle of prayer meetings, that day had given to him a bunch of tuberoses.

They stood on his desk, and at the close of the religious services he took the tuberoses and started homeward, and the German followed him, and through an interpreter told Mr. Lamphier that on the sea he had dreamed of a man with a handful of white flowers and was told to follow him. Suffice it to say, through that interview and following interviews he became a Christian and is a city missionary preaching the Gospel to his own countrymen. God in a dream!

John Hardock, while on shipboard, dreamed one night that the day of judgment had come, and that the roll of the ship's crew was called, except his own name, and that these people, this crew, were all banished, and in his dream he asked the reader why his own name was omitted, and he was told it was to give him more opportunity for repentance. He woke up a different man. He became illustrious for Christian attainment. If you do not believe these things, then you must discard all testimony and refuse to accept any kind of authoritative witness. God in a dream!

Rev. Herbert Mendes was converted to God through a dream of the last judgment, and I doubt if there is a man or woman in this house to-day that has not had some dream of that great day of judgment which shall be the winding up of the world's history. If you have not dreamed of it, perhaps to-night you may dream of that day. There are enough materials to make a dream. Enough voices, for there shall be the roaring of the elements and the great earthquake. Enough light for the dream, for the world shall blaze. Enough excitement, for the mountains shall fall. Enough water, for the ocean shall roar. Enough astronomical phenomena, for the stars shall go out. Enough populations, for all the races of all the ages will fall into line of one of two processions, and the one ascending and the other descending, the one led on by the rider on the white horse of eternal victory, the other led on by Apollyon on the black charger of eternal defeat.

The dream comes on me now, and I see the lightnings from above answering the volcanic disturbances from beneath, and I hear the long reverberating thunders that shall wake up the dead, and on one side I see the opening of a gate into scenes golden and amethystine, and on the other side I hear the clanging back of a gate into bastiles of eternal bondage, and all the seas, lifting up their crystal voices, cry, "Come to judgment!" and all the voices of the heaven cry, "Come to judgment!" and crumbling mausoleum and Westminster abbeys and pyramids of the dead with marble voices cry, "Come to judgment!"

And the archangel seizes an instrument of music which has never yet been sounded, an instrument of music that was made only for one sound, and thrusting that mighty trumpet through the clouds and turning it this way he shall put it to his lip and blow the long, loud blast that shall make the solid earth quiver, crying, "Come to judgment."

Then from this earthly grossness quit,
Attired in stars we shall forever sit.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE City Treasurer of Holyoke, Mass., has found the missing certificates of stock of the Holyoke and Westfield Railroad owned by the city and which have been lost for nearly twenty years. They represent $225,000. The certificates were found in the Mayor's office, which is used as a storehouse for old papers.

AT Providence, the Republican Convention in Rhode Island renominated D. Russell Brown for Governor; the Democrats nominated David S. Baker.

AT the Redington (Penn.) proving ground of the Bethlehem Iron Company there was a test, the success of which resulted in the acceptance of 500 tons of armor for the battleship Texas by the representatives of the Government.

PRINCESS KAIULANI, of Hawaii, sailed from New York for England on the steamship Majestic with her party, among whom were her guardian, Theodore H. Davis, Miss Davis and Miss Whattoff.

IMPROVEMENTS on the North River front, New York City, to cost $10,993,986.40, were approved by the Dock Board.

CARLYLE W. HARRIS, the wife poisoner, was taken from the Tombs, New York City, to Sing Sing Prison and was put in solitary confinement in the execution house. His bearing throughout was serene.

South and West.

IN an alley at St. Louis, Mo., known as Eagle Nest, Scott Jones, a white man, and a colored woman were shot and instantly killed by Louis Kemnade, a white bartender. The trouble originated over a game of cards.

WORLD'S FAIR stock went begging on the Chicago Exchange.

JOHN TERRY and Benjamin McCoy, colored, robbers and murderers, were hanged at Hazlehurst, Miss.

IN the Cheyenne Country, Oklahoma, whole townships have been swept by prairie fires, and hundreds of cattle have perished.

J. J. EWERS, a farm hand, beat out the brains of Mrs. Christina Onshott in San Francisco, Cal., and then killed himself. She refused to marry him. J. C. Davis asked Miss May Miller to marry him in Salem, Mo. She refused. When he met her in the street he fired two shots at her, killing her. Then he killed himself.

THE United States Fish Commission shipped six carloads of salt water fish from Morehead, N. C., for exhibition in the Aquarium Building at the World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

DOBBINS & DAZEY, Nashville, (Tenn.) cotton brokers, with branch houses in St. Louis, Jackson, Tenn., and New Orleans, filed a bill of assignment. Their liabilities are about $700,000.

Washington.

THE newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Mr. McAdoo, of New Jersey—assumed charge of that office, relieving Mr. Soley.

THE ten days' statement issued by the Treasury Department gave the gold in the Treasury as $106,575,000, a gain of $4,000,000 within ten days.

THE Senate confirmed Frank B. Burke, of Indiana, to be Attorney of the United States for the district of Indiana; David T. Guyton, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern district of Mississippi, and William H. Hawkins, of Indiana to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Indiana.

SECRETARY CARLISLE has reduced the force in the Treasury Department by fifteen employes—the services of five in the Architect's office and ten in the Treasurer's office being dispensed with.

THE National Association of Democratic Clubs issued from Washington a notice recommending a simultaneous celebration on the 13th of April next of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

SENATOR WALTHALL, Mississippi, has been appointed one of the directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institute for the District of Columbia in place of Senator Hawley, Connecticut, resigned.

THE Navy Department received information from Baltimore that the contractor's preliminary trials at sea of the cruiser Montgomery, now nearly completed at the Columbia Iron Works, were very satisfactory.

Foreign.

THE Italian steel cruiser Etna sailed for New York to take part in the naval parade. The Columbus caravels Pinta and Nina reached Havana, Cuba, under convoy of the Newark and Bennington. They will proceed to New York to take part in the naval parade.

SENATOR JOHN D. MORGAN, United States representative in the Bering Sea arbitration, recovered from the accident he met with recently on the steamship New York and left London for Paris.

QUEEN VICTORIA left Portsmouth on the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Italy. She will spend the spring near Florence.

THE Mayor of Moscow, Russia, was shot in the abdomen with a revolver by a man named Adricanoff. He died shortly afterward. Adricanoff was arrested.

GREAT alarm was felt in Rome on account of the work of dynamiters, eight bombs being found or exploded during one day.

THE arrival in Havana, Cuba, of the Columbus caravels was made the occasion of great rejoicing.

THE funeral of Jules Ferry took place at the Luxembourg in Paris, France.

A BODY of Galician peasants crossing the frontier at Szczuczya encountered the Russian frontier guards, who drove them back to Austria. In the conflict some were shot and others were drowned in the Vistula.

THE Russian Government has suspended the coinage of silver rubles on private account, for the reason that the silver ruble is now cheaper than paper.

A BAND of revolutionists entered the town of Allegretta, Brazil, which they sacked. The residents resisted the ravages, and in the fight which followed forty persons were killed. Then the revellers abandoned the town.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, the naturalist, left an estate valued at $175,000. He first came into prominence through his work in the prehistoric department of the Crystal Palace.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS is never so happy as when talking, but a team of oxen could not draw an opinion upon the crinoline question from him.

THE LABOR WORLD.

CANADIAN working girls are organizing.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR in New Zealand are going into the co-operative business.

HOD CARRIERS have forty-six unions and will soon organize an international body.

FARMERS are beginning to complain of a scarcity of farm hands. They will pay $2 a day and more.

THE New Labor Lyceum in Philadelphia, Penn., has just been opened with a public demonstration.

COLONEL CHARLES E. TAYLOR, the oldest and best known telegrapher of the West, died a few days ago in Frankfort, Ky.

WAGES in Massachusetts average $1.70 to $1 paid in England, while the cost of the same mode of living is $1.17 here to $1 in England.

CARRIAGE and wagon makers at Boston, Mass., demand a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay, and an increase of ten per cent. for piece workers.

IN New York City, to get a maid of all work whose services are worth anything at all, it is necessary to pay at least $16 a month and generally $18.

JAMES HILLHOUSE, JR., recently appointed Mine Inspector of Alabama, was not many years ago a common laborer in the Shenandoah (Penn.) mines.

THE operative cotton spinners of Manchester, England, offered to resume work forthwith if the reduction of wages be limited to 2½ per cent. The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' meeting practically refused to accept the offer.

BEFORE the English Labor Commission the fact was established that when the hours of the men employed in the gas works were reduced from twelve to eight, or thirty-three per cent., it was found that their efficiency was diminished only twenty-two per cent.

THE letter carriers of the country are taking a great deal of comfort from the decision of the Supreme Court upon the eight-hour law. The court holds, in its decision, that for all work in excess of eight hours carriers must be paid extra, and that the fact that they may work less than eight hours on Sundays is not material.

LONDON policemen, or at least not an inconsiderable number of them, are trying to form a labor union. About twenty police men, "said to already be members of a union," were present as a meeting of trade unionists in that city lately and told of the grievances of the police and their desire to band themselves in a union for the protection of their interests.

THE new French law relative to the employment of children and women in factories, etc., prohibits the employment of children in workshops, factories, mines, quarries, etc., unless they have received a certificate of physical fitness for the work from a medical man authorized to grant such certificates. The inspectors of labor can always demand to have children in such establishments under the age of sixteen medically examined, to determine whether the work they are called on to do is beyond their strength.

DE LESSEPS IS GUILTY.

Baihut and Blondin are Also Convicted of Bribery.

When Maitre Demenge had concluded his address, at Paris, in behalf of Antonin Proust, accused of corruption in connection with the Panama scandal, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After a short absence they announced that Charles De Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-Minister of Public Works Baihut to support the Panama Lottery Bonds bill had been found guilty; that M. Baihut, who had confessed his guilt in open court, had also been found guilty, and that M. Blondin, the go-between in the bribery of Baihut, was also guilty. The other defendants were declared not guilty.

The Court, after due deliberation sentenced M. Baihaut to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of $150,000, and the loss of civil rights for five years.

M. Blondin was sentenced to imprisonment for two years.

Charles De Lesseps to imprisonment for one year, the one year to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed upon him.

All three of the convicted prisoners were condemned to pay the costs and damages demanded by the civil parties to the proceedings.

The Court also ordered M. De Lesseps, M. Blondin and Baihut to pay M. Monchicourt, the liquidator of the Panama Canal, $75,000, the amount taken from the treasury of the company and paid to M. Baihut for his influence in favor of the Lottery Loan bill.

PERISHED IN FLAMES.

Fire in an Apartment House in Cleveland Results Fatally.

Shortly before 12 o'clock, a few days ago, fire was discovered in the Morgan, a fashionable tenement house in Cleveland, Ohio. Before help arrived the building was in flames and smoke, and a panic ensued. Three women and a baby were burned to death. The house was a handsome one of three stories. A central hall runs through the building, with apartments on either side. The only escape was by way of the front stairs. Those in the third story were cut off. The firemen worked heroically, but it was impossible to rescue those cut off.

The body of the first woman found was that of Mrs. Somers, who was blind and had groped her way to the stairs. The others all got as far as the second story front hall, when they were suffocated by the smoke. Their bodies were huddled together. Mrs. Mary E. Abbey, widow of Judge Abbey, was found there. She was sixty-five years old. Mrs. Jessie Hunt, a daughter of Mrs. Somers, and Mrs. Hunt's infant daughter were with her.

Shortly after the fire started Mrs. Somers and Mrs. Abbey were seen at the front window in their endeavor to escape. Mrs. Somers then left the window to go to her room. When she returned she struck the window. Then she fell back out of view.

SPRUCE leads in the lumber cut of Maine in 1892, the amount of this wood cut being 492,811,627 feet. Pine comes next with 99,330,722 feet. Of hemlock, the cut was 78,257,248 feet, of cedar 42,504,701 feet, and of hardwoods 3,177,147, a total of 710,081,515 feet.

CHOLERA is taking a new start in the delta of the Ganges, taking a northeasterly course—the same route by which it traversed Europe last year. Russia, especially, dreads its invasion, and is unable to enforce anything like an ordinary quarantine.

IT is reported that large amounts of old wheat are held in all parts of Eastern Pennsylvania, especially in near-by counties, awaiting high prices.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Measles and bad colds have the call at present.

Lewis Smith, of Johnstown, is visiting parents and friends in town.

Quite a number of our people attended argument court on Monday.

Miss Carrie Huling, of Altoona, is visiting friends in this place and vicinity.

Miss Nellie McGarvey, who has been seriously ill for some time, is improving slowly.

Miss Ella Doyle, of Minerva, Ohio, visited friends in town on Saturday and Monday last.

J. W. Calderwood, a well known conductor on this division, visited in town on Saturday last.

Harry Beers is home recuperating after spending the winter in Henderson township teaching school.

Miss Bertha Campbell, of this place, who is attending college at Chambersburg, is home for a few days.

Harry Nill, a stone mason of this place, employed by Brown Bros. & Sims, at Birmingham, is nursing a bruised foot.

John Latherow has taken up his residence in town in the property recently vacated by Robt. McNeal, on Market street.

The odor of burning leaves, brush, etc., reminds us that the time for a general cleaning up and garden making are near at hand.

Miss Tirza Drollsbaugh and Miss Effa Coulter, of Bucyrus, Ohio, were the guests of the family of Geo. Schmittle, in this place, last week.

E. C. Fields is having a part of the meat market building on the corner of Jefferson and Division streets, put into shape for a dwelling and expects to move into it in a short time.

The appointment of Rev. Wm. Brill as pastor of the M. E. church of this place seems to give general satisfaction to the members. He is expected to take up his residence among us this week.

Thos. Stratford, of this place, who is a student at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., is home on the regular Easter vacation. Misses Gussie and Rena Benscoter, who are attending school at Birmingham, are also home.

MILL CREEK.

The roads in this vicinity abound in mud.

Miss Lottie Spiece will open her school on Monday, April 3d.

John S. Etnier, who has been on the sick list for the past week, is able to be about again.

George W. David, who has rented J. G. Hick's farm, moved his effects thereto last week.

Miss Flora Himes will leave here for Louisiana, the home of her brother, R. L. Himes, this week.

J. Harvey and J. W. Tate will leave Tuesday morning to become students at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary.

Miss Julia Carothers, who has resided in Mill Creek the past year with her uncle Albert, will return to her home in Lewistown this week.

TROUGH CREEK.

C. W. Steel has the stone hauled for the foundation of a new barn.

The winter grain seems to have stood the winter quite well and bids fair to be a good crop.

N. Q. Wright and J. C. Wright have each a part of the timber on the ground for wagon sheds.

J. Madison Wright has razed his hog pen and spring house; I presume to give place for new ones.

Anderson Bowman moved into J. C. Wright's tenant house last week, which was recently vacated by Wm. Hazzard, who moved to Calvin.

Prof. J. O. Smith has engaged to teach a select school at Calvin the coming summer. Prof. is a good instructor and the folks interested have done a good thing in securing his services. It is much better and cheaper to do this than to send sons and daughters away from home.

Prof. Hazzard is one of the officers in the Calvin Sunday school, and being interested in the cause on account of his family and as a citizen will take an active part in the same. And while he may not be up to time in the "new-fangled" tunes that are used to the exclusion of many better ones, if any of the folks become despondent and need some of the good, old-fashioned, soul-stirring tunes that were used by the fathers and mothers in by-gone days, he can give them in a way that will remind them of those days.

Resolutions of Respect.

The members of the bar of Huntingdon county met at the office of Hon. John M. Bailey, at 4 o'clock P. M., Thursday to take action respecting the death of Hon. Tobias Foreman, Associate Judge of the Courts of Huntingdon county.

William P. Orbison, esq., was elected President and H. H. Waite, Secretary.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: Hon. John M. Bailey, Hon. T. W. Myton, and John W. Mattern, esq.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

The members of the bar of Huntingdon county, desiring to put upon record an expression of their feelings on the death of Hon. Tobias Foreman, an Associate Judge of the Courts of said county, who was elected to that honorable station at the general election of 1886 and re-elected in 1891, and who died on the 21st of March, 1893, of pneumonia, do hereby resolve,

First, That we heartily regret his death in the midst of his usefulness, and his loss will be greatly felt on the bench.

Second, That during his service as Associate Judge for more than six years, Judge Foreman by his courteous and impartial manner, by his firmness in the discharge of duty, by his rugged integrity and fidelity and by his firm stand for his convictions of duty and right, inspired the confidence of every member of the bar.

Third, That we extend our sympathy to his surviving widow and his immediate family, relatives and friends.

Fourth, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow of Judge Foreman, that they be published in the county newspapers and be spread on the records of the court.

JOHN M. BAILEY,
T. W. MYTON,
JOHN W. MATTERN.

On motion of Hon. John M. Bailey the following named persons were appointed to represent the bar at the funeral: Hon. W. B. Watson, John W. Mattern, C. G. Brown, H. C. Madden and W. J. Forbes, esqrs.

A resolution was adopted, requesting W. P. Orbison, esq., President, to present a petition to the court on Monday next, accompanied with a copy of the resolutions with the request that the same be transcribed and entered at large upon the records of the Court.

The members of the bar spoke feelingly of Judge Foreman's career as a citizen and as a Judge.

W. P. ORBISON, President.
H. H. WAITE, Secretary.

An Epoch in Journalism.

On Sunday, March 12, the *Sunday Press* (New York), started a feature that will mark an epoch in American journalism. It consists of an art cover, in which the paper when folded to the quarter size, is encased, and it has created an unprecedented demand for the *Sunday Press* among all classes of people.

The front page of the art cover next Sunday will show a beautiful reproduction of the German masterpiece "St. Cecilia," and for the four Sundays in April it will present an original water color design with an art calendar, an original painting in the original colors by an eminent American artist, and two reproductions of famous paintings, admitted masterpieces. The inside pages of the art cover will always contain exquisite half-tone portraits and illustrations of people and topics of the then current week. Every copy of the art cover of any issue of the *Sunday Press* would command in any art store at least $1.

Bark Wanted!

The undersigned will buy Rock Oak and Black Oak Bark at Mapleton until August 1, 1893, for Fayerweather & Ladew. Cash paid on delivery. For particulars inquire of H. W. McDonald.

Character.

There is a structure which each one of us is building, young and old, each one for himself. It is called character, and every act of life is a stone. If day by day we be careful to build our lives with pure, noble, upright deeds, at the end will stand a fair temple honored by God and man. But, as one break will sink a ship, and one flaw will break a chain, so one mean dishonorable, untruthful act or word will forever leave its impress and work its influence on our characters. Then let the several deeds unite to form a day, and one by one the days grow into noble years, and the years as they slowly pass will raise at last a beautiful edifice, enduring forever to our praise.

Our minds are given us, but our characters we make. Our mental powers must be cultivated. The full measure of all the powers necessary to make a man are no more a character than a handful of seeds is an orchard of fruits. Plant the seeds and tend them well and they will make an orchard. Cultivate the powers and harmonize them well and they will make a noble character. The germ is not the tree, the acorn is not the oak, neither is the mind a character. God gives the mind, man makes the character. The mind is the garden, the character is the fruit, the mind is the white page, the character is the writing we put on it. The mind is the metallic plate, the character is our engraving thereon. The mind is the shop, the counting room, the character is our profits on the trade. Large profits are made from quick sales and small per centage. So great characters are made by many little acts and efforts. A dollar is composed of a thousand mills, the character the same; it is composed of a thousand thoughts, words and acts. A lie is never told for want of courage.

A good character is a precious thing above rubies, gold, crowns, or kingdoms, and the work of making it is the noblest labor on earth.

e would have the young, as they start in life, regard character as a capital. It makes friends, draws patronage and opens an easy way to wealth and happiness.

Truthfulness is a corner stone of character and if it is not firmly laid in youth, there will be ever after a weak spot in the foundation.

Sum it up as we will, character is the greatest thing in human life; it is the highest lesson of religion, the first that youth should learn, last the aged should forget. Just as persons prize their character so they are. Every person is known by the company he keeps. This subject is the true standard of a person. L. E. S.

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A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys.—It will cure Sick Headache Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

(Estate of Jonathan K. Green, deceased.)

The undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, March 25, 1893,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, all that certain FARM and TRACT OF LAND situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of A. M. Drake, on the east by lands of Geo. W. Cohill, on the south by lands of Geo. W. Cohill and John M. Drake, and on the west by lands of John F. Meminger, containing 33 ACRES, more or less, about 20 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon a good LOG DWELLING HOUSE, log stable and necessary outbuildings. Also, excellent fruit and a LIMESTONE QUARRY.

TERMS:—10 per cent. of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, 23½ per cent. when sale is confirmed, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

JOHN M. DRAKE,
Administrator.

Saltillo, Pa., March 4, 1893.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
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UNDERWEAR,
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Nothing like it ever known.
The greatest selling book of the Country.

Agents are wild with enthusiasm and making from $10 to $20 per day. We have the best book and allow agents the best terms.

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OYSTERS!
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BREAD,
PIES,
CAKES,
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kept in a first class bakery. Baked by M. Fowler, of Philadelphia, who is well known in this section of the State.

Fancy Cakes baked to order for Weddings, Parties, Etc. Stores supplied on short notice.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

ATTENTION.

—We call attention to our new line of—

Boys' - Wool - 1,$.65 - Suits,

EXTRA FINE ALL WOOL CHEVIOTS ONLY $3.40 SUIT.

Decorated Toilet Chamber Sets, Half Price.
Men's latest style 'Fedora' Hats, $1 to $1.80.
Ladies' 'Blucher' Shoes, $2,95,

sold elsewhere for $3.50 per pair. Men's Camel Skin Dress Shoes at $2.35 per pair, sold elsewhere for $3.35 per pair. "Job lot" of Spring-top Window Shades complete for 19c. Walnut Stair Rods complete for 50c per doz. Men's seamless extra heavy Hose, 4 pairs for 25c, worth 10c per pair. In regard to

LACE CURTAINS AND NETTINGS,

we can offer the nicest patterns and lower prices than ever before. Our stock of

LADIES' SPRING COATS AND HATS

will be here about the 10th of April. A novelty in Veiling. The very latest. Come and see it.

D. S. LYNN,

Opposite Opera House, - **HUNTINGDON, PA.**

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to [illegible] class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 29, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Blank leases for sale at this office.

—"Little brown jugs" at Mrs. Evans.

—Aprons and sun-bonnets at Mrs. Evans.

—F. D. Heeter, of Tyrone, was a Sunday visitor to Mapleton.

—J. G. Hicks and wife spent Sunday with friends in Harrisburg.

—Sewing machine needles and best sewing machine oil at Mrs. Evans.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Tyrone borough is to be re-districted and the new plan makes seven wards.

—Edith, daughter of T. M. Wood has been seriously ill for the past two weeks.

—Mrs. Nancy Simpson, of Mill Creek, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Hicks.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. David Shore spent Saturday and Sunday among relatives and friends in Orbisonia.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Bookhammer and son, of Tyrone, spent last week among relatives and friends in this vicinity.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—Rev. F. W. Curry will preach in the M. E. church at Mill Creek next Sunday morning and at Mapleton in the evening.

—Wm. Nupper, who for the past few months has been employed on the Pittsburg division, P. R. R., as brakeman, is home on a visit.

—S. W. Craig and family, Mrs. Geo. Craig and daughter and Mrs. L. S. Wible, of Huntingdon, were visitors to Mapleton within the past week.

—Look out for something new in sleeve ruchings. Flowing sleeves will be worn and Mrs. Evans will have a well selected stock of trimmings.

—For rent—A dwelling house in Union township about 2 miles north of town. For further particulars address W. T. Boring, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address Henry B. Moyer, Freeburg, Pa.

—D. A. Griffith, of Tod township, was in town for a few hours last Friday evening. We understand he will be a possible candidate for associate judge.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., for the ensuing term, will be installed next Saturday evening by D. D. G. M. Thomas Wilson, of Coalmont.

—Associate Judge Tobias Foreman died at his home in Hopewell township last Tuesday afternoon of pneumonia. He was aged 75 years and was serving his second term. He was a good man.

—Jesse Diffenbaugh, of Dwight, Illinois, who resided here when there were but three houses on the present site of Mapleton, was a visitor in town a couple days last week, the guest of Levi Wright and other friends.

—John M. Stever, of Cass township, had one of his arms broken and a four inch scalp wound inflicted on Monday. He had gone out to cut down a lodged tree and, when he arrived at it the tree fell, a limb causing the above injuries.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of Hustontown, who was in attendance at the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference at Bellefonte, stopped off on his return to spend a few days with his brother, J. G. Hicks, of this place. We had the pleasure of a call from him.

—A reception was given Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hatfield, of Porter township, at the residence of Samuel Hatfield, jr., in this place last Friday evening. The Mapleton band tendered them a serenade. Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield have many friends in Mapleton who wish them a long life of unalloyed happiness.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa., has a large and carefully selected stock of hardware, stoves, furniture, carpets and wall paper, harness, farming implements, etc., and is prepared to sell on very small margin above cost. It will pay you to call on him and leave your order, which will have prompt and careful attention.

—During the past few months many improvements have been made in the Pittsburg *Daily Cronicle Telegraph*, and now the paper has only a few equals in Pennsylvania. One cent a day will buy it. Agents are wanted in all towns.

—It's a little early for baby caps and hats when made of lace, silk cashmere and gauze but Mrs. Evans, Mapleton's dealer in such articles, last week placed a large order for these goods with the manufacturers. These goods will not arrive until the middle of April. Wait and see them. They will be sold at lower prices than they were bought for heretofore.

—In the Blair county court on Monday license applications were heard. Among the cases was one from Newry, the applicant being a school director and so good a man that twenty-five ladies signed his application. It was further stated "there are 66 voters in Newry and 59 are in favor of license." Such a state of affairs is not creditable to any community.

—The M. E. Sunday school of this place was reorganized on Sunday last. Geo. W. Wright was elected superintendent; R. N. McCarl, assistant superintendent; A. B. Baker, secretry; F. H. Logan, assistant secretary; H. H. Swope, treasurer, and Charles W. Swope and Samuel Stroup, librarians. The Presbyterian and U. B. Sunday schools each held elections also but no change was made in officers.

—The ITEM office was favored with a call last Friday morning from Wm. Weand, of Philadelphia, state secretary of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, and John W. Speddy, editor of the Port Royal *Times*. These gentlemen were in attendance at the observance of the sixth anniversary of Washington Camp, No. 59, P. O. S. of A., of this place, and made many warm friends during their brief sojourn here.

—A watchmaker in Newcastle, Pa., recently completed a set of three gold shirt studs, in one of which is a watch that keeps excellent time, the dial plate being only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. The three studs are connected by a strip of silver inside the shirt bosom, and the watch contained in the middle one is wound up by turning the stud above. The hands are set by turning the one below.

—A handsame gift has been made to the American Red Cross association, of which Miss Clara Barton is the president, by Dr. Joseph Gardner, of Bedford, Ind. He has deeded to the association, "as a thank offering to humanity," for the purpose of making it the headquarters of the association, a tract of land 782 acres, or more than one square mile, in extent, in the blue grass region on the Kentucky border of Indiana.

—James E. Sponcybarger, formerly of this place, has opened a boarding house at the northeast corner of Sixth and Penn streets, Huntingdon, and is prepared to accommodate those who favor him with their patronage. His house is conveniently located, well furnished and his rates are low, viz: board per day, $1; dinner, 35 cents; supper or breakfast, 25 cents. Such of the ITEM readers who have occasion to take a meal at Huntingdon will make no mistake by going to Sponeybarger's.

—That old established cough remedy, Downs' Elixir, still more than holds its own in the public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy" and in this locality needs no words of praise from us, so well and favorably known is it. It is the standard remedy for coughs, colds and all throat troubles, with great numbers of our people, and their continued use and unsolicited recommendation of it speaks volumes in its favor.—*Burlington, Vt., Free Press, January* 26, 1882.

—The officers of Mount Hor Encampment, No. 180, I. O. O. F., of Huntingdon, were installed by Deputy Chief Patriarch, W. S. Bair, last Monday evening. The elective officers are as follows: F. O. Beaver, C. P.; W. B. Watson, H. P.; John B. Richardson, S. W.; —— Edwards, J. W.; J. B. Boring, scribe, and C. H. Glazier, treasurer. At the close of the installation services, the members present to the number of 27 repaired to J. E. Sponeybarger's boarding house where the retiring chief patriarch, M. L. Rex, had had prepared a sumptuous repast. This was served in elegant style and the members did justice to it to the injustice of their stomachs. The occasion will ever be a memorable one to the participants. A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Rex.

Anniversary of W. C. No. 59, P. O. S. of A.

The sixth anniversary of the organization of Washington Camp, No. 59, Patriotic Order Sons of America, of this place, was appropriately observed last Thursday evening. Long before the time for commencing the exercises the hall was taken possession of by members of the order and their lady friends. Everything about the room indicated laborious preparation the decorations being tasty and elaborate. The Mapleton cornet band entertained the audience for half an hour with some of their choicest selections, before the exercises proper commenced.

William Weand, of Philadelphia, state secretary of the order, was the first speaker and he gave a complete and exhaustive account of the order from its origin to the present time. His remarks were historical and comparative and his exposition of principles was very instructive. Mr. Weand is a pleasant, easy talker and his address was listened to very attentively.

John W. Speddy, of the *Port Royal Times*, was the second speaker. The state secretary having so ably covered the tenable ground, Mr. Speddy found himself, as he expressed it, "in a hole," but, though in size he is a man who doesn't look as if he were able to do much climbing, his goodness and good nature elevated him from his embarassing position and he gave those present some food for thought, the digestion of which will be highly beneficial.

District Present W. A. Crotsley spoke briefly on thoughts which had come to him while listening to the address of the state secretary.

Ex-district president Clare M. Taylor made a few remarks but having a suspicion that there was to be an exercise of a different character shortly he concluded to postpone further speech for the present.

The centre of the room was soon cleared and an elegant repast was served by the camp. Nearly two hundred persons partook of the good things with apparent satisfaction.

After two hours had been spent in catering to the inner man the tables were cleared and removed and the audience sat down to a feast of another kind. This abounded it wit, humor, sentiment and patriotism. This was so enjoyable that when at 1.30 o'clock all joined in singing the doxology and the exercises closed many were loathe to leave the hall.

The sixth anniversary was a success and we hope each recurring anniversary may be as appropriately observed. Camp No. 59, is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of 81 and nearly $1100 in the treasury.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of March 25.

Population, 368.

Last consecutive number, 1121.

There are four patients in the hospital.

Lawreuce county sent us an inmate on Wednesday.

No. 72 was returned to the Reformatory on Saturday.

Five inmates were received from Blair county on Tuesday.

Deputy Superintendent Smith was in Philadelphia yesterday.

Usher Logan escorted sixty visitors through the Reformatory this week.

No. 494 was returned to the institution for violation of his parole on Saturday.

Officer Lang was off duty on Tuesday, attending the funeral of a relative.

No. 43 was released on expiration of maximum sentence on Saturday last.

Nos. 541, 202, 628, 677, 584 and 633 received their final discharges on Wednesday.

The machinists did some repair work to the engine in the printing office since our last issue.

The blacksmiths placed some truss rods on the railroad gate, at the rear of the institution, since our last issue.

The brickmakers have another kiln of bricks about completed and will commence burning on Monday or Tuesday.

The sewer connected with the laundry became stopped up one day this week and required the services of the machinists.

The shirt factory shipped 173 dozen shirts this week and received orders for 16 dozen.

At a meeting of the the Huntingdon County Bible Society on Sunday last, Chaplain Forgeus, of this institution, was elected Secretary.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, April 1, 1893, Michael Querry, at his residence in Union township, will offer at public sale, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., 3 milch cows, 3 head of young cattle, brood sow, 3 shotes, buggy, furrow plow, forks, [illegible] copper kettle, iron kettle, dishes, [illegible] tinware, cook stove, tea-plate stove, [illegible]d bedding, tables, cupboard, lounge, [illegible]hairs, carpet, lard, meat, potatoes, etc.

Patriotic Resolutions.

The following strong and patriotic document was adopted at the recent session of the Central Pennsylvania M. E. conference at Bellefonte:

WHEREAS, In different parts of our land, in many of the states, dangerous compromises have been entered into between the public schools and sectarian parochial schools, whereby certain ecclesiastics secure the benefits of the public schools for the children and youth of their faith and impart sectarian instruction at the cost of the state; and,

WHEREAS, The most advanced attitude of the highest authorites of the Roman Catholic church toward the public schools, which they have heretofore unsparingly condemned, is that of grudging toleration and not of loyal commendation and the toleration avowedly based upon the fact that their own people are yet too poor to adequately support their own church parochial schools; and,

WHEREAS, Bold and uncompromising demands have recently been made upon state legislatures for the enactment of laws which shall divide the public school funds on denominational and sectarian lines; therefore,

Resolved, By the Central Pennsylvania conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, that the stability of a republican form of government rests mainly upon the intelligence of the average citizen, which is chiefly due in this country to the public school instruction.

Resolved, That any person or power that threatens the integrity or existence of the public schools is an enemy of the republic.

Resolved, That we will jealously watch and loyally guard these nurseries of our citizenship, and wherever they are assaulted, we will defend them without malice, without bigotry, without fear, but without compromise.

Resolved, That the national language must have precedence and mastery in the national schools.

Resolved, That all partisan political control and all sectarianism in the management and teaching of the public schools, and all evidences in the structure used or in the garb of teachers that would suggest sectarian relationship or hint at the remotest connection of church and state must be banished.

Resolved, That we will exhort our people to exert themselves as citizens to defend national, state, county and municipal treasuries against all attempts or pretexts for the division of the sacred funds which they hold for the support of the public schools.

Resolved, The presiding elders are reqnested to bring this subject before the quarterly conference and that the members of this conference are requested to keep their people thoroughly informed concerning the assaults upon the public schools and exhort them to a loyal and patriotic defense of this vitally important American institution.

Huntingdon County Bible Society.

The first annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Bible Society was held on Sunday evening, March 19th, in the Preshyterian church, Huntingdon. Rev. Dr. Freeman presided at the request of the president, Col. Wm Dorris.

After preliminary services conducted by Revs. McGee and Forgeus, the president delivered an able address in defense of God's Word in its purity and integrity. This address was requested for publication.

An account of the history and work of the society was read by Dr. Freeman, from which it was learned that the society was formed as auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Bible society for a two-fold purpose, viz: To keep at some central point a depository where a full supply of Bibles of the American Bible Society's publication should be kept on sale at cost prices, and secondly, to secure by a canvass of the county a knowledge of families not supplied with Bibles and make donations in such cases.

J. C. Blair, of Huntingdon, very kindly furnished a place for the depository and Bibles and Testaments have been kept on sale by him without cost to the society. For his kindness in this respect a very hearty vote of thanks was returned.

The Treasurer reported the expenditure of over $50 and a balance on hand of $36.88. A collection of $9 was also added to this amount.

It was reported that the ministers of the county had been asked to assist in the canvass that is to be made.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, K. A. Lovell; vice presidents, John Brewster, F. H. Lane, Hugh Lindsay; Treasurer, Thos. W. Myton; Secretary, S. F. Forgeus; Board of Managers, T. W. Myton, W. B. McCarthy, K. A. Lovell, J. R. Simpson, S. B. Chaney, J. G. Boyer, Mrs. T. B. Patton, Mrs. T. S. Johnston, Mrs. George Leidy, Mrs. W. C. Shaeffer, Miss Mary Orbison and Mrs. A. B. Brumbaugh.

The work of this society should be better known by the people of the county, its depository patronized and a speedy canvass of the county completed and contributions secured for placing a Bible in every home not supplied. Will not those desiring to purchase Bibles bear in mind the fact that they can be purphased at cost in all styles at the store of J. C. Blair, Esq., in Huntingdon.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We make this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

Special - REDUCTION Sale!

OF RUBBER BOOTS,

Beginning this day and continuing till the entire stock is closed out—at COST.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's', Ladies' and Misses', heavy and light weight.

We have also a full and comeplete line of

General Merchandise

at bottom figures. In fact, we have many Odds and Ends of different lines of goods that we will move at a bargain to the purchaser. All kinds of

Country Produce

takenin exchange for goods at highest market price.

Thanking one and all for past patronage, and soliciting a continuance of the same in the future, I remain,

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

Before Buying.

It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

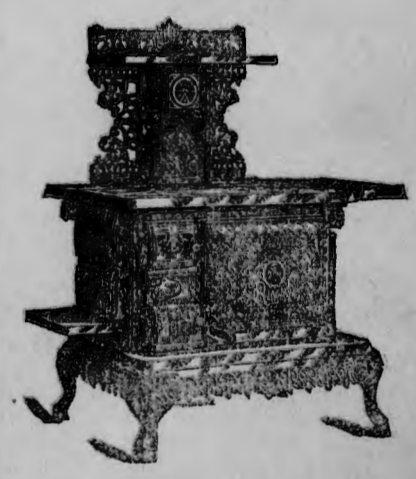
Geo W. Yocum,

Hazlett Block. 402 Penn St.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

B. F. GODARD,

—DEALER IN—



Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Cleveland Sends in a Batch of Appointments.

The Senate Confirms a Lot of Nominations.

President Cleveland sent the following nominations to the United States Senate:

James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Germany; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Railroads; John E. Risley, of New York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark; James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh

JAMES B. EUSTIS.

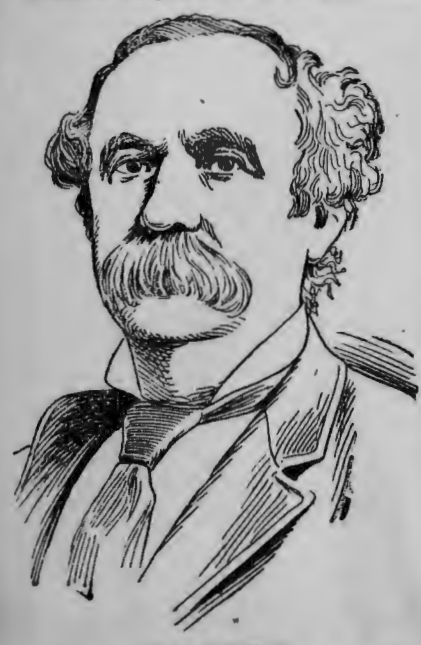
Judicial Circuit; Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of State; Charles B. Stuart, of Texas, to be Judge of the United States Court for the Indian Territory; David T. Guyton, of Mississippi, to be United States Marsnal for the Northern district of Mississippi; William H. Hawkins, of Indiana, United States Marshal for the district of Indiana; Abner Gaines, of Arkansas, United States Marshal for the Eastern district of Arkansas; James J. McAlester, of Indian Territory, to be United States Marshal for the United States Court for the Indian Territory, Frank B. Burke, of Indiana, to be United States Attorney for the District of Indiana; Clifford L. Jackson of the Indian Territory to be Attorney of the United States Court for the Indian Territory; James W. House, of Arkansas, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Arkansas;

THEODORE RUNYON.

Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be First Auditor of the Treasury; Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

James B. Eustis, appointed Minister to France, is a native of New Orleans, La., and is fifty-nine years old. Attended Harvard Law School, 1853-54. He was in the Confederate service first as Judge Advocate on General McGruder's staff, later, to close of war, on General Johnston's staff. Served in State Legislature prior to reconstruction. Was United States Senator from December 10, 1877, to March 3, 1879. Then became Professor of Civil Law in the University of Louisiana, but was again elected to the United States Senate in 1884, for the term ending March 3, 1891.

Theodore Runyon is one of the prominent



WADE HAMPTON.

figures of New Jersey Democracy, and a man of pronounced ability. For ten years he was Chancellor of the State, and has twice been its candidate for Governor, at one time during the war. Early in the war he took command of a regiment of New Jersey troops and served with distinction. He lives in Newark.

Wade Hampton, appointed Railroad Commissioner, was born in Charleston, S. C., March 28, 1818. In early life he served in each branch of the State Legislature. He resigned from the United States Senate to enter the Confederate service; was elected Governor of South Carolina in 1876 and re-elected in 1878; returned to the United States Senate in 1879, and continued there until March 3, 1891.

John E. Risley is a brother-in-law to Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, and a lawyer of high standing in New York, where he became well known through his practice before the Court of Alabama Claims as a member of the firm of Risley & Flagg. He is about forty-nine years of age. He was born in Knox County, Indiana, near Vincennes, and nearly twenty-nine years ago went to New York. He is a man of means, with a handsome country seat at New Rochelle.

James G. Jenkins, appointed Judge of the Seventh Judicial Court, is a native of New York, and comes from a fine old family. He is the grandson of Chancellor Walworth. His brothers are like him, all lawyers, one of them practicing in New York and another in Louisville, Ky. Judge Jenkins has resided in Wisconsin for the past thirty years, and has been for much of that time one of the foremost lawyers of the State.

The appointment of Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia to be Solicitor of the State Department, is but the transfer of an official from one department to another. Mr. Dabney has been connected with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for some time and has conducted the legal business of that commission.

Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, appointed Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, is forty-eight years old, and has been a lawyer all his life. This will be his first office. He has always been active in politics.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State; Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico; James B. Eustis, of Louisiana, to be Minister to France; Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at London; Robert A. Maxwell, of New York, to be Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General; Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Railroads; William McAdoo, of New Jersey, to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and several Postmasters.

Additional Nominations.

The President also has sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Interior—John S. Seymour, of Connecticut, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Silas W. Lamoreaux, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

William H. Sims, of Mississippi, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Edward A. Bowens, of Washington, D.C., to be Assistant Commissioner of the Central Land Office.

Henry C. Bell, to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

Justice Horace H. Lurton, of Tennessee, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

To be Marshals of the United States—Frank F. White, of Nebraska, for the district of Nebraska.

George Pfeffer, Jr., of New Jersey, for the district of New Jersey.

State—Max Judd, of Missouri, to be Consul General of the United States at Vienna.

John J. Carter, of Louisiana, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Louisiana.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be Minister of the United States to Germany; Walter D. Dabney, of Virginia, to be Solicitor for the Department of State; Edward B. Whitney, of New York, to be Assistant Attorney-General; James G. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Judicial Circuit; Charles B. Stuart, of Texas, to be Judge of the United States Court for the Indian Territory; Abner Gaines, of Arkansas, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern district of Arkansas; Joseph W. House, of Arkansas, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern district of Arkansas; Clifford L. Jackson, of the Indian Territory, to be Attorney for the United States for the Indian Territory; Ernest P. Baldwin, of Maryland, to be First Auditor of the Treasury; Thomas Holcomb, of Delaware, to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and a number of Postmasters.

SUNK BY EARTHQUAKE.

Many Killed by the Falling in of Colombian Mountains.

A tremendous and destructive phenomenon has occurred in the Department of Cauca, in the Republic of Columbia. The volcano of Sotara had been unusually active, and the people in that region were greatly excited by the rumbling of the earth and the extraordinary violence of the volcanic eruption.

Suddenly, while the volcano was belching forth flame and smoke to a great height, the earth began to shake as if a most violent convulsion were in progress, and the mountain ridge called Cruz Loma suddenly sank along its entire extension. The inhabitants in the vicinity who had a chance to escape fled in terror from the scene, and not too soon, as the sunken ridge dammed up three rivers and added devastation to the terrors of earthquake and volcano.

Twelve persons are known to have perished, and many cattle were destroyed, and more destruction is feared, as the rivers, whose usual channels have been obstructed are rising raidily.

Great suffering prevails in Cauca, usually the most flourishing department of Colombia, and many people are starving, owing to the failure of the crops, and this new and unexpected calamity has added greatly to the general wretchedness.

The volcano of Sotara is 17,034 feet high, and is but a few miles south of the city of Popayan, the capital of the Department of Cauca, which is the largest of the nine departments into which the United States of Colombia are divided. The city of Popayan has a population of about 20,000. It is situated on an elevated plateau 2500 feet above the level of the sea.

KILLED WIFE AND SISTER.

Then a Mob Took Him From the Officers and Lynched Him.

William Frazier, a miner, lived with his wife and babe at Carbondale, Iowa.

A few days ago, on account of Frazier's drunkenness and abuse, his wife took her babe, left him, and went to Hiteman to stay with her sister, Mrs. Smith.

When he called next day he stabbed her and her sister to death and multilated his babe, cutting one leg nearly off.

A Sheriff's posse captured him in the woods that evening. A mob of miners took him from the officers and lynched him.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

An ordinary housefly has 8000 eyes; the dragon 28,000 eyes.

The firefly or glowworm gives a light practically without heat.

To the naked eye 3000 stars are visible; the best telescopes show 5,500,000.

The argand burner gives considerably less than one per cent of its energy in the form of useful light rays.

Since the great earthquake of 1891 1110 and 2026 shocks have been experienced in Nagoya and Gilu respectively, two provinces in Japan.

Azurizawa Ryochi Nichome Sanjukanboz Kio-bashi-ku is the name of a Japanese gentleman who has discovered the secret of photographing in natural colors.

It is possible to produce epilepsy in a rabbit or Guinea pig by tickling the ear, which fact simply demonstrates that the disease is originally of a reflex character in at least one respect.

Havana, (Cuba,) physicians claim that mosquitoes may carry the yellow-fever germ and transfer it by their bites. But the inoculation is so mild, that the sufferer has only a slight attack, and is safe against any second attack.

Pneumatic tires are being used on the wheels of an omnibus belonging to the Glasgow (Scotland) Tramway Company. The omnibus carries 12 passengers inside and fourteen outside, and is said to be a very comfortable vehicle to ride in.

Scientists are beginning to believe that digestion in the case of carnivorous plants is due to the activity of certain micro-organisms, which are always present in the sap of the mature plant, and that their secretions are favorable to the development of such minute organisms.

A man weighs less when the barometer is high, notwithstanding the fact that the atmospheric pressure on him is more than when the barometer is low. As the pressure of air on an ordinary sized man is about 15 tons, the rise of the mercury from 29 to 31 inches adds about one ton to the load he has to carry.

Sir Albert Rollit, in speaking recently before the London Chamber of Commerce on the possibilities of long-distance telephony, expressed his belief that at no distant date speech across the Atlantic would be possible, as well as the visual representation of the person with whom the telephone speaker might be conversing. He believed this to be not a mere guess, but a fair inference from what science had already accomplished.

Quito Water Porters.

Around a fountain in one of the principal squares of Quito assemble every morning the city aquadores. These water porters differ from the less energetic ones of some South American cities in carrying their jars on their backs instead of on the backs of mules.

"Their earthen jars are deep, have a wide mouth and hold about forty litres," writes the author of "From the Andes to Para."

"The porter carries it on his shoulder, fastened with leather straps. He never detaches himself from his jar, either to fill it or to transfer its contents so that of his customer.

"He turns his back to the fountain so that the jar comes under one of the jets of water, listens to the sound of the water in the jar, and his ear is so well trained that he always walks away at the exact moment when it is filled to the brim.

"Arrived at your house, he goes to your jar and makes a deep bow—and disappears behind a torrent of water. I could never receive without laughing the visit of my aquedore, the respectful little man who bowed to me behind a cataract of water."

He Could Walk.

Mother—I wish you would go on an errand for me.

Small Son—My leg aches awful.

"Too bad. I wanted you to go to old Mrs. Stickney's candy store, and—"

"Oh, that isn't far. I can walk there easy."

"Very well. Go there, and right along side of it you will see a grocery store. Go in and get me a bar of soap."—[Good News.

Wanted.—5000 Pale People to buy 50c. Bottles of Forestine Blood Bitters of all dealers for 25c. Gives you Strength and Vigor with the Freshness of Youth.

"Remember that in Garfield Tea you have an unfailing remedy for Indigestion, Sick Headache and every attending ill that an abused stomach can make you suffer. Every druggist sells it. 25c., 50c. and $1."

For Coughs and Throat Troubles use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—"They stop an attack of my asthma cough very promptly."—*U. Falch, Miamiville, Ohio.*

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE [illegible] NEW YORK, N.Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process
No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
BreakfastCocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00
SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS
WITH
THOMSON'S SLOTTED
CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Man'fd by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If any one doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 60 days, let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Mantle Cyphilene is the only thing that will cure permanently. Positive proof sent sealed, free. COOK REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

GOITRE CURED SEND FOR CIRCULAR. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

MUST HAVE Agents AT ONCE. Sample Sashlock (Pat. '92) free by mail for 2c. Stamp. Immense. Unrivalled. Only good one ever invented. Beats weights. Sales unparalleled $12 a day. *Write quick.* BROHARD, Phila., Pa

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

IT WILL STAY

where you put it and during your lifetime you will never replace the HARTMAN STEEL PICKET FENCE. For beauty of appearance it is unequalled.

We sell more Lawn Fencing than all other manufacturers combined, because it is the

HANDSOMEST AND BEST FENCE MADE
—CHEAPER THAN WOOD—

The new HARTMAN WIRE PANEL FENCE costs less than barbed wire, and is Humane, Strong, Visible and Ornamental.

Our Steel Picket Gates, Tree and Flower Guards, and Flexible Steel Wire Door Mats are unequaled. A 40-page illustrated catalogue of

HARTMAN SPECIALTIES

mailed free on application. Mention this paper.

Works: Beaver Falls, Pa.
Branches: 102 Chamber St., New York. 503 State Street, Chicago. 51-53 South Forsyth St., Atlanta.

HARTMAN MANUFACTURING CO.

Cut the Pennies in Two.

How many collectors of coins know anything about the curious half-pence issued centuries ago by English authorities, half-pence in the truest sense of the words, since they were nothing more than minted pennies cut directly in half? Specimens of these coins have been discovered frequently among the buried treasures which from time to time have been unearthed in Great Britain. In Lancashire in 1840 were found a rare lot of coins, among which were several pennies of the time of Alfred and Edward divided in this way.

Similarly divided pence of the time of Edward the Confessor have been found, and in speaking of the discovery in 1833 of a number of these curious half-pence of the time of William the Conqueror, an unquestioned authority states that they were probably issued from the mints in that form, since the whole collection had evidently been in circulation.

In the British Museum in London are specimens of these divided coins issued under various monarchs from Alfred to Henry III., with the latter of whom the custom ceased. An eminent archæologist accounts for the divided coins by saying that this doubtless arose from the scarcity of small change, which was in part remedied under the reign of Edward I. by the coinage of half-pence and farthings.—Chicago Tribune.

Quail Easily Tamed.

Peter Landin has been in the habit of throwing out feed near his house for a flock of quail during the winter. When the late storm commenced he put the feed under a box up against the house. The quail took shelter under the box, when Mr. Landin took them into his house, where they enjoyed the warmth to the full. One remained in the house for several days, refusing to go out and join the others until the storm was over. These quail are special pets of Mr. Landin, and woe be unto the person that molests them. He pets them so they will clean the thistles from his farm.—Port Stanley (Wash.) Graphic.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

JA BENT TACK IS USELESS.

HOME TACKS

ARE STRAIGHT TACKS
WHOLE TACKS
SHARP TACKS
THE RIGHT SIZED TACKS FOR ALL HOME USES

Two Companions—Home Tacks, Home Nails. Used in all homes. Sold by all dealers

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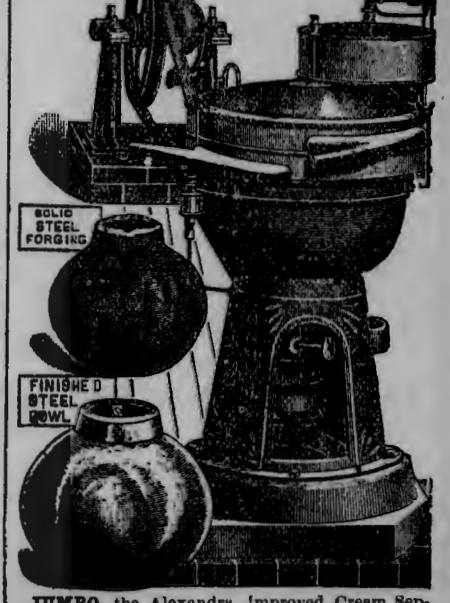

JUMBO, the Alexandra Improved Cream Separator; capacity 2500 to 4000 pounds per hour; two horse power will run it. Also new model HAND SEPARATOR for the sale of which AGENTS are WANTED in every section. Manufacturers of everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. Send for catalogue. DAVIS & RANKIN BUILDING AND MFG. CO., 240 TO 254 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

Sufferers from Dyspepsia

Here's Something for You to Read

Distress in the Stomach CURED by HOOD'S.

Miss Jennie Cunningham
South Newcastle, Me.

taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, t very light food, with- tress in my stomach. I icines, which did me no taken 1 bottle of Hood's I bing me good. I continued to ile taking 5 bottles, and now I

OOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

can eat anything. I have had no distress for months, and I think there is no medicine for dyspepsia like Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite is excellent, and my health is **very much better** than for years." MISS JENNIE CUNNINGHAM, South Newcastle, Me.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

"August Flower"

I have been troubled with dyspepsia, but after a fair trial of August Flower, am freed from the vexatious trouble—J. B. Young, Daughters College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I had headache one year steady. One bottle of August Flower cured me. It was positively worth one hundred dollars to me—J. W. Smith, P.M. and Gen. Merchant, Townsend, Ont. I have used it myself for constipation and dyspepsia and it cured me, It is the best seller I ever handled—C. Rugh, Druggist, Mechanicsburg, Pa.

THE KIND THAT CURES

CHARLES SIMMONS,
Cohoes, N. Y.

A MARVEL IN COHOES!
Kidney and Liver Disease
FOR 15 YEARS,
CURED BY 3 BOTTLES!

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:
GENTLEMEN:—Having been restored to **good health** by the use of your Sarsaparilla I feel it **my duty** to let others know the great benefit I have received.
For **15 years** I have been troubled with **severe pains** in the **Stomach**, also **Kidney and Liver Disease**, so badly that for weeks at a time I had to stay in bed.
I have used three bottles of

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and **I feel like a new man.** I recommend it to any afflicted with disease of the Kidneys. Yours respectfully,
Cohoes, N. Y. CHARLES SIMMONS.
The truth of the above is certified to by
JAMES S. CALKINS,
Druggist of Cohoes, N. Y.

Never purchase of a "SUBSTITUTER," (a person who tries to sell you something else when you call for Dana's.) Our bottles are being filled with a COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE by "Substituters." Buy of the HONEST DEALER who sells you what you ask for, and if you receive no benefit he will return your money.
Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

is a scientifically prepared Liniment and harmless; every ingredient is of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. It shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to life of Mother and Child. Book "To Mothers" mailed free, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.
Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
Sold by all druggists.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.

THE BEST FEED FOR YOUNG PIGS.

It is not easy to say what is the best food for any animal under any circumstances, but experience has shown that young pigs will make a satisfactory growth on feed of buckwheat meal made into a rather thick slop with warm water or sweet skimmed milk. This feed may be varied by changing to cornmeal and bran treated the same way. Young pigs thus fed have grown in three months to a weight of over 100 pounds. A change of food is always desirable, as it tends to stimulate the appetite and increase growth.—[New York Times.

HOW TO FAIL WITH POULTRY.

To fail in the chicken business, clean the hen house once a year. If your chickens have lice, let them alone. If you can find only one kind, borrow from your neighbor and start right. If there are any cracks in the house don't close them, as you may wish to ascertain what roup and sore head are. In case the roup appears just let it run, it will stop after awhile and so will the chickens, and then you can boast that chickens don't pay. For drink in summer, keep a cesspool on hand; if you have none, by all means make one.

If your fowls get cholera, simply give nothing; perhaps they will get all right; can't assure this, but it's a part of how to fail, says a correspondent of Farm and Home. Let your fowls roost in trees, and if you have no trees, put up poles ten or twelve feet from the ground, and the higher you get the purer and colder the air. Again, you need not pay any attention to the nests; the hens will look out for themselves. If one should hatch abroad, let her hover near a pasture, so that the little chicks can go in the dew and catch the gapes; you then save feed, for they will not eat for some time, as it will require all their time to open and shut their mouths.

WOOD ASHES FOR FRUIT TREES.

Good fruit is one of the greatest temporal blessings the family can enjoy, writes Professor Galen Wilson. It is difficult to imagine how a farmer could benefit himself and household with so little labor or expense, so much as he could by gathering up wood ashes and spreading them under fruit trees and berry bushes, which are great potash consumers. Not only should he use his own in this manner, but there are careless neighbors of whom he could purchase this commodity at trifling cost. There cannot be a better time to do this than now, before general farm work begins.

I have two peach trees of the same variety, standing thirty feet apart. In 1891 both bore full crops. Just a year ago I spread two bushels of ashes under one and none under the other. In due time both blossomed and set ful of fruit as usual. Eighteen and ninety-two was a disastrous peach season and nobody in the section had peaches. My tree not "doctored" with ashes dropped all its fruit when about the size of marbles, but the other one matured two bushels of fruit, larger, more luscious, and more highly colored than ever before. Ashes should be sown before spring rains occur, that the the potash be taken down to the feeding roots.—[New York Voice.

CARE OF THE CARRIAGE.

The finish of carriage varnish is very high, and it has the hardest wear that any high finish ever encounters. A year in daily use is as long as a carriage ought to go if it is kept always new. If used only occasionally it may go much longer; much depends where the carriage stands. When not in use, if the carriage-room adjoins the stable, and the partition between the two is not tight, or when the door is left open, ammonia from the manure will very quickly dull the varnish and soon crack it; these cracks, at first very minute, steadily deepen, if the conditions do not vary, and the job is spoiled.

Carriages upon which the damaging influence of ammonia have but just begun may be rubbed down with pumicestone, and revarnished to look as good as new. When badly cracked it will be necessary to sandpaper off everything to the "white," or the bare wood. Whenever a carriage properly preserved shows slight signs of wear it should be sent to the shop and put in prime order. This is accomplished at much less cost than if the work be deferred until an extensive job is rendered necessary. In the carriage-house protect the vehicles from dust, and especially from fingering. White muslin is the best for covering nice carriages, and should be washed occasionally. After each use wash the carrriage before the mud or dust dries on it. Varnish is best preserved in winter if too low a temperature is not allowed in the carriage-room.—[New York Tribune.

NATURAL FERTILIZING.

A plant will undoubtedly die if deprived of nourishment that is suited to its nature, and it is also a demonstrated fact that plants (which are mainly composed of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, azote, etc.) will only grow where they can find the above named chemicals. Different plants being of different compositions require several kinds of food, and will not grow unless they get the right ones. But where do plants assimilate that food?

In the roots!

It is a mistake to think that the absorption takes place at the end of the root; it is a little above the end that the phenomenon occurs. Experience shows (and what often repeated experience!) that the same plant cultivated several years in succession in the same field will decrease in yield of seed; will become weak, small, and have all the symptoms of disease, the principal cause of which has often been misunderstood. This cause is the gradual impoverishment of the soil at a place near and a little above the end of the roots.

In the case of oats, wheat, etc., it is the top of the field that has lost the chemicals necessary to the good health and growth of the oats, wheat, etc.

In that case, clover or alfalfa, which have long, deep roots, will grow to perfection where oats would hardly give any crop. The alfalfa, for instance, will in its turn impoverish the soil if it needed food in lower stratas of the earth and bring back on the surface those chemicals needed for oats, or allow the process of their formation to go on undisturbed.

Changing crops and planting each year or every other year different crops, according to their chemical composition and the kind of roots that obtain for them their sustenance is the way to fertilize well, to fertilize at the right place and to fertilize without "fertilizers."—[New York Herald.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Spring is the time to prune berry bushes.

The live egg machine is the Leghorn family.

Sow some rows of English peas, a bed of radishes and a bed of lettuce.

February is the month to plant tomato seed, and May the time to transplant.

Enough seed can be bought for five cents to produce 1000 cabbage plants.

A plaster made of soft clay bound on with thick bagging will heal a barked tree.

The Ruby currant is being advanced by nurserymen. It is a good bearer, with fine fruit.

Plant early potatoes deep, then they may be cultivated deep early in the season, and shallow later.

A good duck will produce as many eggs as a hen, and at a season when eggs bring the highest profit.

It has been suggested that the ice-house be utilized as a storage place for fruit, especially for apples in winter and late spring.

With many flocks the possible profits are lost by keeping too many roosters. They add to the cost, while they bring no income after they are well matured.

The rule of never shipping second or third-rate fruit with the best should be made inexorable, even to the extent of putting in a few such specimens to "fill up."

Root grafting should be done before the middle of March. When it is completed tie each variety into bundles, well labled and then pack them away in sand or fresh sawdust, and put in the cellar.

A Freak in Pigs.

J. T. Arrant, a farmer living in Russell County, Alabama, near Marvyn, has a sow which recently gave birth to a litter of six pigs, and with the exception of one all are deformed. One of the little fellows has but two legs. Both of these are well developed, but there are no signs where the others should be. The pigs are a great curiosity, and Mr. Arrant invites his friends to stop by and see them.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Cactus.

The cactus loves a dry soil and does not object to alkali. In early summer the Western plains are brilliant with the yellow and rose-colored blossoms of this curious plant. But it will often thrive in the moister soil and showery climate of the East. In the field south of the Rocking Stone in Bronx Park dozens of cacti are to be found, small specimens of the prickly pear variety.—New York Sun.

Royal Baking Powder
Is Absolutely Pure

WHILE there are so many alum baking powders in the market, the use of which all physicians decide render the food unwholesome and liable to produce dyspepsia and other ailments, housekeepers should exercise the utmost care to prevent any powder but the Royal from being brought into their kitchens.

In the use of Royal there is an absolute certainty of pure and wholesome food.

The official State Chemists report: The Royal Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, alum, lime, nor any injurious ingredients. It is absolutely pure and wholesome.

The Government reports show all other baking powders to contain impurities.

In the use of any baking powder but Royal there is uncertainty if not actual danger.

It is unwise to take chances in matters of life and health.

Worth Reading.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 13, 1889.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:—I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left. Respectfully,

WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 75 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

"To Save Time is to Lengthen Life." Do You Value Life? Then Use

SAPOLIO

Contiaued from first page.

the fresh, innocent girl he had known she would be. He watched her dancing with his brother-officers, or talking to her father, or leaning on Braddon's arm, and every time he saw her she looked fairer and sweeter. Yet he had not courage to ask for an introduction, and in the busy ballroom no one seemed to remember that he needed one. He kept his post against the conservatory door quite undisturbed for some time. Presently he saw Squire Braddon with the beauty on his arm approaching him. As they passed, the squire remembered he had not been to dinner, and stopped to say a few courteous words, and introduced his companion.

"Miss Conyers."

"Lieutenant Jones."

But no sooner did Miss Conyers hear Lieutenant Jones' voice than she gave a joyful cry, and clapping her hands together, said:

"I have found him! Papa! Papa! I have found him!"

Never was there such an interruption to a ball. The company gathered in excited groups, and papa knew the lieutenant's voice, and the captain knew it; and poor Jones, unwilling enough, had to acknowledge the deed and be made a hero of.

It was wonderful, after this night, what a change took place in Jones' quiet ways. His books and boat seemed to have lost their charm, and as for as his walks, they were all in one direction, and ended at Braddon Hall. In about a month Miss Conyers went away and then Jones began to haunt the postman, and to get pretty little letters which always seemed to take a great deal of answering.

Before the end of the winter he had an invitation to Conyers to spend a month, and a furlough being granted, he started off in a great glee for Kent. Jones never returned to the Eighty-fourth. The month's furlough was indefinitely lengthened—in fact, he sold out, and entered upon a diplomatic career under the care of Sir Thomas Conyers.

Eighteen month after the wreck, Colonel Underwood read aloud at the mess a description of the marriage of Thomas Jones, of Milfred Haven, to Mary, only child and heiress of Sir Thomas Conyers, of Conyers Castle, Kent. And a paragraph below stated that "The Honorable Thomas Jones, with his bride, had gone to Vienna on diplomatic service of great importance."

"Just his luck," said Powell.

"Just his *pluck*," said Underwood; "and for my part, when I come across any of these fellows again that are afraid of hurting their mothers and sisters, and not ashamed to say so, I shall treat them as heroes just waiting for their opportunity. Here is to the Honorable Thomas Jones and his lovely bride! We are going to India, gentlemen, next month, and I am sorry the Eighty-fourth has lost Lieutenant Jones; for I have no doubt whatever he would have stormed a fort as bravely as he boarded a wreck."—*New York Ledger.*

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen,
Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

A Personal Experience.

And fevered 'larum rung with furious heat,
From all the watch towers of life's citadel.
Anon, 'tis low and painful like the tolling bell.

The days were very beautiful, but there was a yellow glare in the slanting autumn sunbeams, and the far away forests on the sloping hillsides lay motionless. The muddy roads of the wet spring months had dried into great lumps that became pulverized into ashy dust which rose in puffy whirlwinds and followed after rapidly moving vehicles and settled in rusty gray *crepe* on the foliage. The great red sun swung himself upward and hushed the warbling birds with his ominous crimson streams. The air was feverish. Life, animal and vegetable was oppressed.

The early spring had been singularly free from sickness. No freshly made mounds of any size were thrown up in the country churchyard to mark that time had passed that way. A lull in the usual work of the country physician was, to the young practitioner, a source of irritation and discontent, but to him who had learned through decades of experience, to distrust these fateful preludes, it was a time of anxiety. The inevitable bolt would fall; where and whom would it strike?

As I sat in my office lazily watching the hanging shades of the foliage on the mountain side, as they deepened under the gloom of the passing cloud, and brightened again in the languid sunlight a carriage containing a young couple drove slowly by and fastened to the post for tying horses. "My wife is not well and insisted on coming to see her main doctor," said the rough, young farmer in a tender voice of well intentioned flattery. "I am her principal physician am I," I replied falling in with his humor. "Let me see what your pulse indicates." One, two, three, thirty-five to the quarter. I dropped her hand and a sigh escaped me as I mentally mapped out the coming two, three four weeks. She was seven miles from home, in the critical stage of commencing typhoid fever, and must inevitably suffer the consequences entailed by the fatiguing ride through the hot dusty air. What of the future? How could I tell her? I had been her father's family physician since she was a little child. I stood by her side when the young farmer proudly claimed her, that stormy night when the country roads were blown full of drifting snow. I placed in her arms the tiny bit of humanity that came to this devoted couple, away up on the mountain side. How could I tell her?

I wonder, if to any other man comes the sinking heart, the nameless, nerveless terror which wrings body and brain, when the physician, after days spent in watching and computing the probabilities, sees the balance turn against him, and feels the futility of human skill while anxious friends look vainly to him for hope, and groping unhinged mind still wildly appeals to him for rescue. Oh! in these minutes he lives years.

Take this medicine, and when you reach home go at once to your room and under no circumstances leave it again until you have permission. I will see you tomorrow. How vividly I could forsee, from former experience, the picture I would soon witness. The anxious drawn face, the reddened tongue, the pyramid of dryness, its apex pointing inward, the little thread-like lines of gray encircling the pearly teeth just where they emerge from the flesh, the low mumbling of broken delirium, and the aimless picking with the nerveless fingers, and so from day to day we watched her as the relentless enemy destroyed line after line of defences, and each hour left her less able to withstand its ravages.

As I approached the home one day, after an absence of a very few hours, I was met by an attendant, who asked, "What, is that doctor." "It looks like—like—like *blood* I murmured, the first glance sending the faint, sickening sensation through every nerve, and from that moment I did not leave her bedside but sat there as the life stream slowly ebbed away through a break in an unseen artery, and as her strength diminished the fever mounted higher, higher, as though it were a living demon, exalting in its mastery over nature, and the delirium increased, taking wild fantastic forms, as though the fever fiend compelled her to scream out in his own way—"Oh, take me home! Why will you tear me away from my husband and baby? Oh, doctor, *don't* let them carry me down into those dark woods." "Can you do nothing to quiet this terrible scene," asked the heart-broken husband as he grasped my arm with a grip of despair. "I can quiet her, but when quiet she will die." "Then give her relief for God's sake," and the ready syringe with the morphine pellet, gave relief to the brain starving for blood, then quietly, gently, the threshing limbs became still, the breath came in longer and longer intervals, a few short sobs and all was over.

"It is strange that I am calm and *she* is dead," said her husband as he and I sat by the stiffening corpse and when I looked into the tearless eyes and noted the hunted look on his worn features I feared that reason was tottering. "There are worse deaths than this," I said to him, and then I told him of the visits of death when he masqueraded in yellow garments away off to the south, when the life blood oozed from the overdried lips, and regurgitated from the stomach and the death watch was marked by the splash, splash of the vomited blood, while the yellow hue of King Death glared from the sufferer's eyes, and then I told him of little innocent children slowly strangling, with the terrible constriction of false membran, little children going from parent to parent, and with stifled whispers, begging for relief from that which was strangling them and sinking down in exhaustion while the breast heaved in vain efforts to overcome the obstruction, and death came, oh, slowly. And then the tears started from his eyes and I knew he was saved.

As I drove homeward under the midnight-moon, all seemed so calm and lovely that I was almost convinced there could be no such thing as death in a world so beautiful. Sorrow and crime seemed altogether out of harmony where all was so peaceful and still, but the sharp hoot of the predatory owl away up among the wooded heights recalled the marble form so cold and still in the farmhouse on the hillside.

H.

Fruit Trees.

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